

COMMENT OF THE DAY

After Yoshida?

THE world will watch the future course of events in Japan with apprehension, even a little anxiety, for with the resignation of the Premier, Mr. Yoshida and his Cabinet the reputation he has brought to his country in the post-war years, the solidity and general soundness of character he has imparted to his nation, the success he has had in reconciling Japan with her conquerors—all are thrown into the melting pot. Mr. Yoshida, Mr. Hatoyama leaves a lot to be desired, he is the reason of the Liberal's in the Government and a coalition. Government is now anti-militarist but it is worth recording that he was purged after the first post-war elections on the grounds that he was a supporter of Japanese wartime policies. He is one of a group of politicians who have capitulated on which favours settling grievances with the Communist countries. That in fact may be desirable for Japan is searching for new markets for her products but if it implies weakening her ties with America and the West the new leaders of the country will be courting grave risks. Observers suggest that even if Mr. Hatoyama is elected this will be just a passing phase in the political scene. Following Mr. Yoshida's resignation three courses appear likely: the new Democratic party of which Hatoyama is a leader can form a coalition with the Liberals; there can be a somewhat tenuous coalition between the Democrats and the Socialists (half moderate, half extreme) or else there can be a dissolution of the Diet and new elections. The last course appears the most popular step in Japan but whichever method the politicians use to end the present crisis they should lose no time in re-establishing stable government for, in the interim, a further weakening of the country's economy is unavoidable.

McCarthy Again

WHEN Senator McCarthy resorts to criticising President Eisenhower in such a thoroughly contemptible manner, his supply of slander is running low. In fact, he seems to be plumbing the depths of irresponsibility and recklessness in a desperate bid to keep his name before the public eye. It was rather like a drowning man clutching at a straw, for McCarthy is on the way out. His erstwhile Republican allies spurn him. Now, none but a minority support him—a minority of fanatics who pledged their support to his cause in its ascendancy and who now cling to the hope that a resurgent McCarthy will once again enhance their political reputations and restore their chances of fame and power. His supporters will argue that he has experienced adversities before now, that on each occasion he has exhibited a remarkable resilience. Perhaps again, they hope. But McCarthy is now virtually an independent estranged from his fellow Senators, openly critical of the President and the party's attitude to fighting Communism, publicly censured by the Senate for his despicable methods, and rebuked by the party leaders for his outspoken comments. President Eisenhower made a characteristically moderate reply through his Press Officer—a simple yet effective answer to the man. It is to be hoped the administration ignores his hollow rantings entirely in the future. For that is the only way to treat a crank.

VIETNAM GETS NEW ARMY LEADER

But Dispute With Premier Still Not Settled TENSION IN SOUTH ANNAM

Saigon, Dec. 8.

General Le Van Ty today agreed to become the new Chief of Staff of the Vietnamese National Army under direct orders from Emperor Bao Dai, but the three-month-old dispute between the Army and the Government is far from over.

General Le Van Ty was appointed to fill the post left vacant by General Nguyen Van Vinh, arch enemy of Premier Ngo Dinh Diem.

Reliable sources said the Premier did not dare risk General Le's refusal and persuaded Bao Dai—who is in France—to command the General to accept the post.

In the same manner, the interim Chief of Staff, General Nguyen Van Vy was appointed the Army's Inspector-General.

EX-SOVIET SPY CHIEF THANKS BRITISH

For Being So Slow In Issuing A Hongkong Transit Visa

New York, Dec. 8.

Yuri Rastvorov, former chief of the Soviet spy system in Japan, revealed today that except for British slowness in authorising a Hongkong transit visa and a severe Tokyo blizzard, his escape to the West last January might have failed.

In an article—the last in a series of three—entitled "Good-bye to Red Terror," published by Life magazine, Rastvorov gave the details of his sensational escape to American authorities in the Japanese capital a year ago.

Rastvorov said following Stalin's death he began thinking of his escape from the Russian Mission in Tokyo and seeking asylum with the Americans.

But his colleagues became suspicious of him and he was ordered to return to Moscow.

ICE-SKATER BODYGUARD
A few days later a team of Soviet championship speed ice skaters, accompanied by managers, arrived in Tokyo and Rastvorov was told he must return home with them.

"We were to take a BOAC plane for Hongkong and because of this we all needed British transit visas. Since the orders for my departure had been issued at the last minute, the application for my visa was made on an urgent basis. Perhaps the very urgency of the request kept the British on the alert. They took their time about granting it.

"On the morning of January 23 I learned with relief that the Hongkong visa had not come through. Putting on a casual front, I drove to the airport alone to see the skaters leave. As the big plane took off in the direction of Hongkong, I prayed that my turn to fly there should never come.

THEN THE SNOWSTORM
"When I got back to the mission, an official told me I surely would be leaving next day, the 24th. One member of the skating team, a tough-looking fellow named Anatoli Rozanov, had been kept behind to escort me. The morning of the 24th I looked out of the window to find a blizzard swirling down on the city. No planes would move that day. Such a snow-

storm happens not more than once during a whole Tokyo winter."

His next move was to telephone a Mrs. Browning to ask for help. She taught at the U.S. Army Education Centre and he came to know her from regular Sunday Russian-English exchange lessons.

He returned to the Soviet mission headquarters, burned all his personal papers except his passport, Allied Council identity card and a photo of his daughter who, with his wife, was in Moscow.

"With these items and over a hundred dollars in Japanese currency in my wallet," said Rastvorov, "I walked out of the Soviet mission forever. To make my departure seem as casual as possible, I stopped first at Nosenko's office, then at (Fyodor) Rumov's (Soviet deputy political chief in Tokyo) and asked each of them to dinner. Both declined in some confusion. But apparently they swallowed the bait."—United Press.

The Generals accepted their new posts, despite the refusal of Premier Ngo Dinh Diem to meet conditions previously set by the Army, including a promise not to interfere in army affairs.

Time alone will tell whether the Premier can bend the 50-year-old General Le to his will, but in Southern Annam a situation has developed which bodes ill for immediate harmony and co-operation between the Army and the Premier.

CIVIL WAR POSSIBLE

In the sector of Phan Thiet, 100 miles north-east of the China Sea, the sector commander, Colonel Nguyen Quang Hoang, refused to obey the orders of the General Staff and the Premier refused to order him to do so.

If this situation continued, civil war might easily break out. The Army today announced that forces loyal to it had re-occupied the post of Nang, 136 miles north-east of Saigon, which a group of 308 mutineers, under Colonel Hoang's protection, had seized several days before.

The Army reoccupied the post without casualties. But the rebels kidnapped 40 of the original garrison when they fled into the jungle.

ARMY'S INITIATIVE

The action was taken on the Army's own initiative. The leader of the mutineers, Major Thai Quang Hoang, also refused to submit to the General Staff. The Premier's refusal to order the submission of these two officers was regarded as an attempt to undermine Army authority.

The General Staff further considered that the Premier ought not to tolerate or "hide for political reasons" the insubordination of a local commander, sources said.—United Press and France-Press.

H.E. Waves Farewell At Shek Kip Mei



Crowds cheer His Excellency the Governor as he leaves one of the new six-storey buildings at Shek Kip Mei this morning. (Staff Photographer)

Cheering Children Rush The Governor

By A Staff Reporter
Two thousand cheering children welcomed the Governor of Hongkong, Sir Alexander Grantham to their six-storey resettlement buildings in Shek Kip Mei this morning.

Many of them had been victims of the squatter fire in the area last Christmas and had seen the new buildings in which they now live rise from the ashes and rubble.

WAVED BACK

The Governor's visit to resettlement areas started off pretty quietly until a small boy at Shek Kip Mei strapped to his mother's back raised a podgy hand and waved.

Sir Alexander waved back. The simple action worked like a signal. A swarm of round faces laughing and cheering at the top of their voices emerged from a crowd of elders who were watching the visit, and raced towards the balcony where Sir Alexander was inspecting "living spaces".

Policemen grabbed at the children as if they were chickens. And like chickens, the children swarmed round their hands, under their arms, and through their legs.

At one point the tumult of cheering was reinforced by cries of terror. In a rush the leading children, pushed on by the crush behind, tripped over their own legs.

TEARS STOP

The shouting melted, pressing on from behind, piled up on top of them.

Policemen managed to unbury the tots at the bottom by removing flat-tops of children in each hand from the human pile. Tears stopped miraculously as one after another found himself standing on his feet again, unharmed.

But the police proved too tall to organise an effective chain to hold back the miniature crowd. They managed to check it in the end, only by standing closed-up, and each PC holding half a dozen or so squirming cheering boys by the scruff of their necks.

★ RAPE TRIAL

SEE PAGE 10

New Rocket Plane For Russia

London, Dec. 9.

Details were disclosed today of a faster than sound Russian rocket plane in which the pilot lies on a couch and operates the controls from a reclining position.

The aircraft, the R-28-546 is a German design which the Russians completed and tested as far back as 1949 but many of its secrets have been preserved hitherto behind the Iron Curtain.

It is described as a single seat rocket propelled research (reconnaissance) monoplane and is firing trials the first prototype was launched from a parent bomber at a height of 10,000 metres.

"It is probable a small number, though further examples have been built," states the new edition of Jane's "All the world's aircraft 1954-55", published today.

The Soviet owes this new project largely to the knowledge gained when after the war she took over many of Hitler's aeroplane, aircraft factories, test centres and technicians.—Reuter.

11 U.S. Airmen Case To Go On U.N. Agenda

New York, Dec. 8.

The United Nations General Assembly voted by 48 to five with four abstentions tonight to place on the agenda the case of American airmen imprisoned by the Chinese Communists.

The Soviet group were alone in opposing inclusion of the item on the agenda. The four abstentions on the vote to place the matter on the agenda were cast by India, Burma, Yemen and Syria.

The Assembly also decided by 44 to 5 with 8 abstentions to waive the normal rules so that debate on the issue could begin immediately without being referred to a committee.

Immediately the vote had been taken, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, the United States delegate, presented a detailed case of the alleged violation of the Korean armistice agreement by the Chinese Communists in detaining the airmen for more than two years after they had been captured during hostilities in Korea.

"In addition to these 15 American airmen," said Mr. Lodge, "there are substantial numbers of United Nations Command military personnel from the United States and other countries who have not been repatriated or otherwise accounted for by the Communists in accordance with their international obligations."

ASSEMBLY THE JUDGE

He said the Assembly should now be the judge of the compliance on the part of the Communists with their undertaking under the armistice agreement.

Before the general debate began, Mr. Eelco van Kleffens, the Assembly President, called on delegates to observe the maximum restraint.

The 16 Allied Powers which fought in Korea have jointly sponsored a resolution before the Assembly asking the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, to seek the airmen's release.

If this resolution were carried, the delegates owed it to the captives to do nothing to make it more difficult to carry out the proposed action.

"GREAT INJUSTICE"
In a debate before the voting Mr. Anthony Nutting, British Minister of State, urged the Assembly to right the "great and grievous injustice" done to the airmen.

Urging inclusion of the case on the Assembly's agenda, Mr. Nutting declared: "This is a United Nations case. These airmen are not just members of the American Air Force, they are the soldiers of the world organisation sent to fight by the will of the United Nations."

"Their lives, their freedom, their future, their safety, is our responsibility... They went forth to uphold our cause. We must uphold theirs."

AWAYS CONFESS
Mr. Nutting said that the Soviet delegate, Mr. Jacob Malik, maintained that the airmen had confessed. "That is the remarkable and sinister feature of Communist trials," he added.

Hongkong's Population Falls As The Tiernans (All 9 Of Them) Say Goodbye



Mrs. Tiernan and the children.

By A China Mail Reporter

Tomorrow morning you may read the following announcement in a contemporary paper: "Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tiernan and family left for the United Kingdom yesterday."

Charles is going to sell Hongkong products in Great Britain, Europe and Africa so he decided to base himself in England—hence the "and family."

MAJOR PROBLEM
You might think that moving the Tiernan family would be a major problem.

You see there's Helen Christina (64), John Robert (54), Philomena (4), and the twins Anthony and Raymond.

(3), Jennifer (2) and Ann-Marie (seven months). Last time the Tiernans went on leave when there were only six to deal with, Charles decided they should wear alien suits. But a alien suit is cumbersome to manipulate in a hurry, particularly if there are six children crowding for the same thing at the same time.

PINK JEANS
Provided by experience Charles has selected pink shirts and sweaters.



— And Charles

The colour is for identification purposes and the jeans for quick action.

"OH, NO!"
The heat of the tropics? Easy, says Charles. Underneath their "winter outfits" are "T" shirts and shorts.

So you see Charles solved his problem and this morning, equipped with children's overalls, boarded their aircraft as three hostesses murmured, "Oh, No!"

Nydeal
FIRST QUALITY
MADE IN U.S.A.

THE NYDEAL FOR LONG WEAR BETTER NYLONS

THE STOCKING THAT MAKES YOUR LEGS LOVELY

SHIRO

KING'S PRINCESS EMPIRE

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m. At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m. At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

TO-DAY



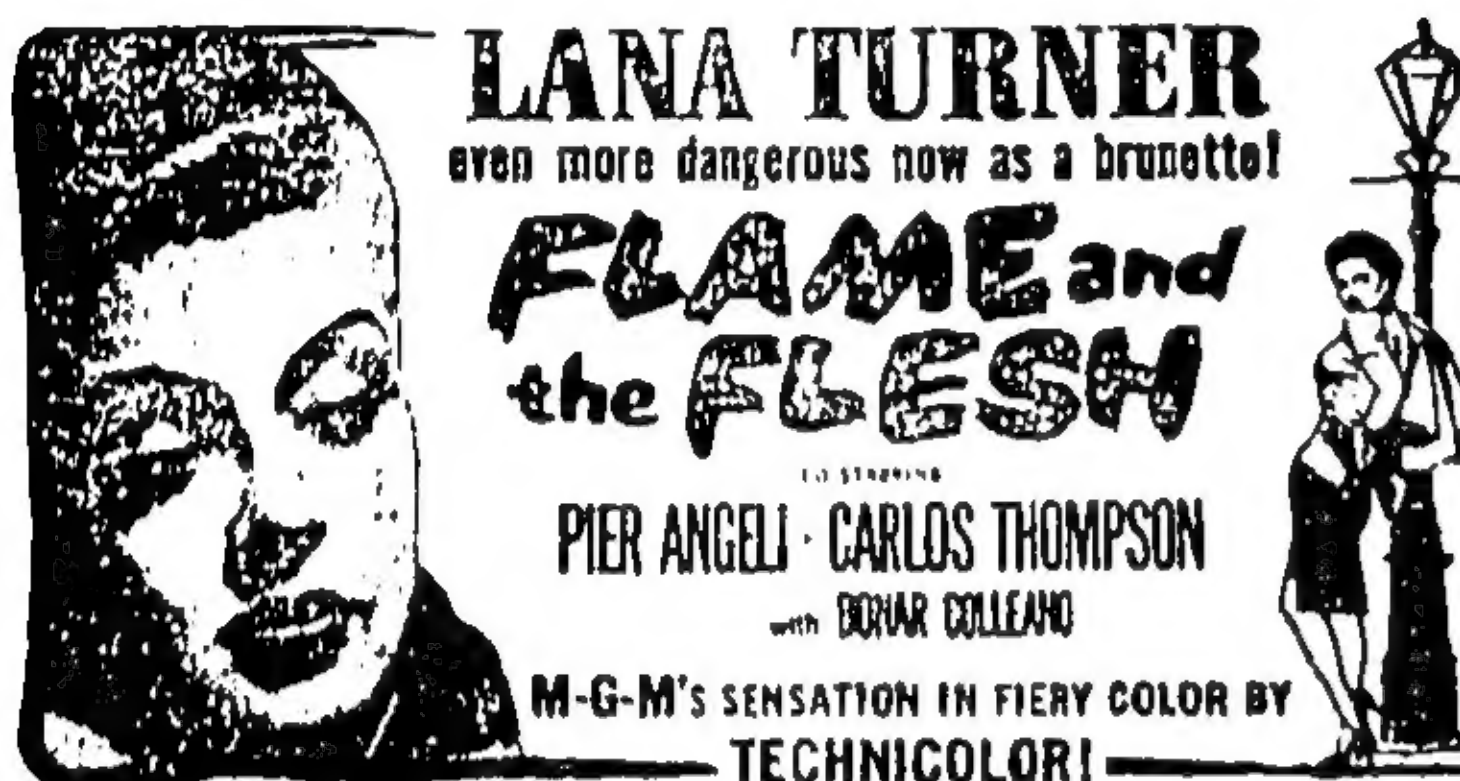
PLEASE BOOK EARLY!

CAPITOL LIBERTY

2nd BIG WEEK!

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

ON PANORAMIC SCREEN

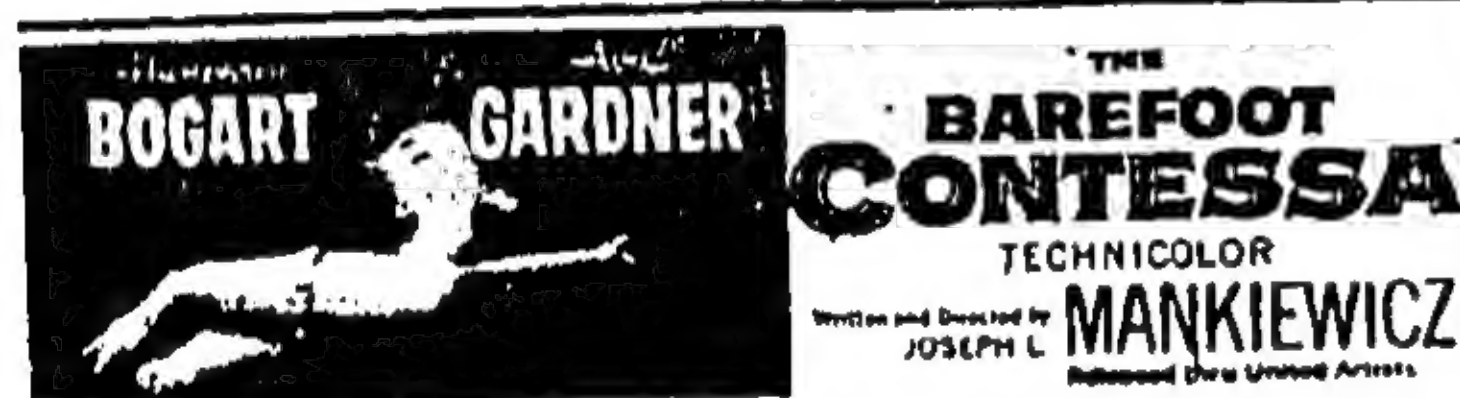


With Perspecta Stereophonic Sound

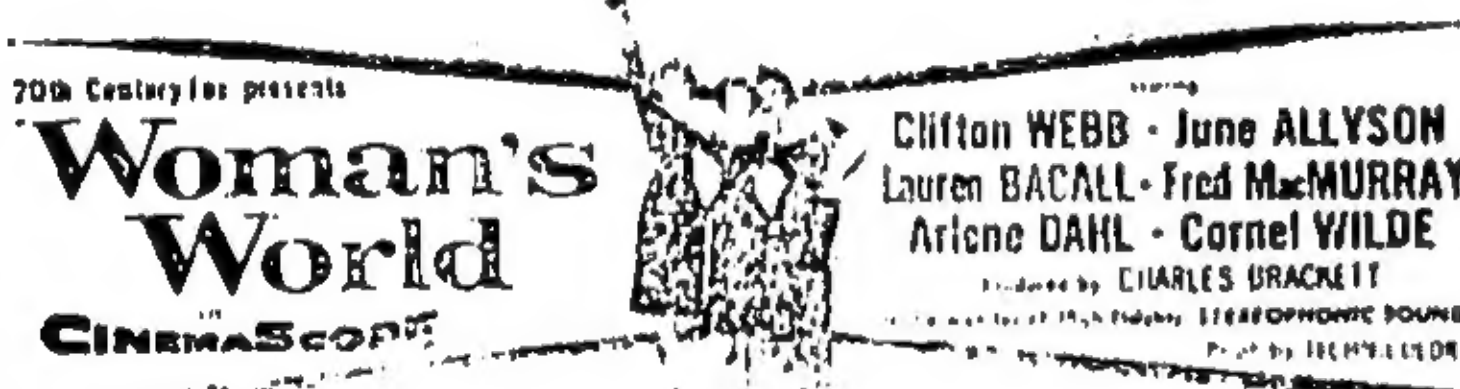
ROXY & BROADWAY

LAST 3 SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.00 & 7.20 P.M.

On Our Panoramic MAGIC MIRROR Screens!



GALA PREMIERE TO-NIGHT AT 9.40 P.M.



Book Early To Avoid Disappointment!

RITZ SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 12.00 Noon, 2.45, 6.45 & 9.30 P.M.



MAJESTIC

TO-DAY ONLY

AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

HELD OVER BY POPULAR REQUEST!

SIMONE RENANT
ROSSANO BRAZZI"THE SON
OF LAGARDERE"KIRK DOUGLAS in
"ACT OF LOVE"

ATOMS - FOR - PEACE

U.S. Has Taken
Concrete Steps
To Implement It
FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF
EISENHOWER PLAN

Washington, Dec. 8.

Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, on the occasion of the first anniversary of President Eisenhower's "Atoms-for-Peace" plan said today that the United States during the past year has taken concrete steps to implement it.

He reviewed the progress made during the year and said that the U.S. has proved its "intense interest in developing the peacetime aspects of atomic energy and making these benefits available to the world."

He added that although Russia at first showed a lack of interest in the proposals "our perseverance in this negotiation finally has resulted in an apparent change in the Soviet position."

"Late in September the U.S.S.R. indicated a willingness to resume the discussions," Mr Dulles said. "Since then further notes have been exchanged on a confidential basis."

GRATIFYING

Mr Dulles said it is particularly gratifying that the Atoms-for-Peace proposal "has called forth many offers of materials and other support from other nations."

"We value the backing pledged by many nations in their statements wishing us well in this venture which may in due course increase production and bring increasing well-being to the underdeveloped area of the world. This is in keeping with the great American tradition of finding new ways whereby a free society can enrich human life, materially, intellectually and spiritually, and can share those fruits of liberty with men everywhere," Mr Dulles said.

In describing the developments during the past year, Mr Dulles spoke of:

1. The start of construction of the first commercial size atomic power plant at Shippingport, Pennsylvania in September;
2. The United Nations conference on peaceful usage of atomic energy, which will be held next year;
3. The authority for the atomic energy commission to allocate enriched uranium for use in research reactors which foreign countries may construct;
4. The new atomic energy act authorisation for the exchange of information;
5. Creation of a reactor training school by the atomic energy commission;
6. Plans for a new course at Oak Ridge Institute on studies on radio-isotope techniques for scientists from overseas.

INT'L DEVELOPMENT

He said that not only the Government, but American private and philanthropic groups have shown interest in furthering international development of the Atoms-for-Peace.

"One example of such co-operation is given by the group of citizens who set up the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship a year ago," he added.

He said training programmes and courses in the utilisation of atomic energy in biology, medicine and agriculture will be offered next year at various Institutes throughout the United States to qualified foreign students.

Through technical co-operation programmes, special arrangements are being made to supply this type of assistance to individuals from underdeveloped areas, he said.

ATOMIC DILEMMA

"This, then, is an accounting of our efforts during the past year to implement President Eisenhower's historic Atoms-for-Peace proposal," Mr Dulles concluded.

"We will continue to strive to help solve the fearful atomic

dilemma — to devote our entire hearts and minds to find a way by which the miraculous inventiveness of man shall not be dedicated to his death, but consecrated to his life." — United Press.

SEATO CONFERENCE
EXPECTED EARLY
IN NEW YEAR

Washington, Dec. 9.

The eight nations which signed the Southeast Asian defence treaty in Manila last September probably will hold their first conference on Asian security in January or February, diplomatic observers believed today.

It was understood that the Foreign Ministers of the eight Powers — Britain, United States, France, Thailand, New Zealand, the Philippines, Pakistan and Australia — would meet in either Singapore or Bangkok. An announcement to that effect was expected very shortly.

It was further understood that the purpose of the meeting would be to hold an overall review of the military situation and economic problems of Southeast Asia and to decide on organisation to carry out the objectives of the treaty.

These objectives in essence were:

1. To give assurance of military security to the members against outside aggression and internal subversion.
2. To give the people of Southeast Asia positive encouragement of economic help.

A site for a treaty secretariat also had to be decided. Singapore, Manila and Bangkok have been cities mentioned most often as possible sites in preliminary talks between representatives of a right Powers in Washington.

Thailand and New Zealand so far have deposited the instruments of ratification of the treaty with the Philippines.

The Governments of most of the other signatory nations have formally approved the treaty or expressed approval in some form although they have not deposited instruments of ratification.

Two exceptions were the cases of France and Pakistan. The treaty has been submitted to the French Parliament for ratification but action still is pending. Pakistan originally went to the Manila negotiations with the major reservation that attendance did not bind her to join the pact.

Although representatives of the other signatories said today that they were very hopeful Pakistan would ratify the treaty, this was not an absolute certainty.

NO ATTRACTION

It had been hoped that India, Burma and Ceylon would have been attracted towards membership in the treaty, particularly because of the economic terms aimed at bringing co-operative aid to Southeast Asia.



Prince Fahd ben Abdul Aziz al Saud, brother of the King of Saudi Arabia and Minister of Education for Saudi Arabia, visits Kidbrooke School, the London County Council's first Comprehensive Secondary School, and tries out one of the modern classroom desks. With him is the School Headmistress, Miss Green. — Express Photo.

Pakistani
Liable To
U.K. Call-Up

London, Dec. 8.

A Birmingham magistrate's court held that Pakistan was still a member of the Commonwealth and that 23-year-old Pakistani citizen John Ullah was liable to military service in Britain, having been a resident here since 1951.

Ullah contended that in the first instance, he was only in Britain on a temporary basis and, secondly, that in any case Pakistan was an independent nation not owing allegiance to the British Crown. Both these arguments were rejected by the magistrate.

The magistrate ruled Ullah was liable to be called up under the national service act of 1948. He had refused to attend a medical examination for the Army.

The magistrate said that he would in the circumstances only impose a fine and left it to the authorities to issue a new call-up. — France-Press.

Atom-Blast
Beer Cans
On Show

London, Dec. 8.

Three atom-blasted beer cans will be the centre-piece of an exhibition to be held by the Canned Foods Advisory Bureau in London.

The cans — only slightly battered — were found by scientists in a shattered NAAFI hut after the Montebello atomic tests two years ago. The beer inside was tested and found to be free from contamination.

Other exhibits collected after a nationwide appeal by the bureau for war souvenirs or items of historical importance, include a Boer War field service ration, cans of vermilion soup dated 1890, and a tin of oyster soup preserved before 1900.

(London Express Service)

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m. 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

TO-DAY ONLY

Returning Again — By Popular Demand!



OPENS TO-MORROW! Columbia presents in Technicolor "A Bullet Is Waiting" Jean Simmons — Rory Calhoun

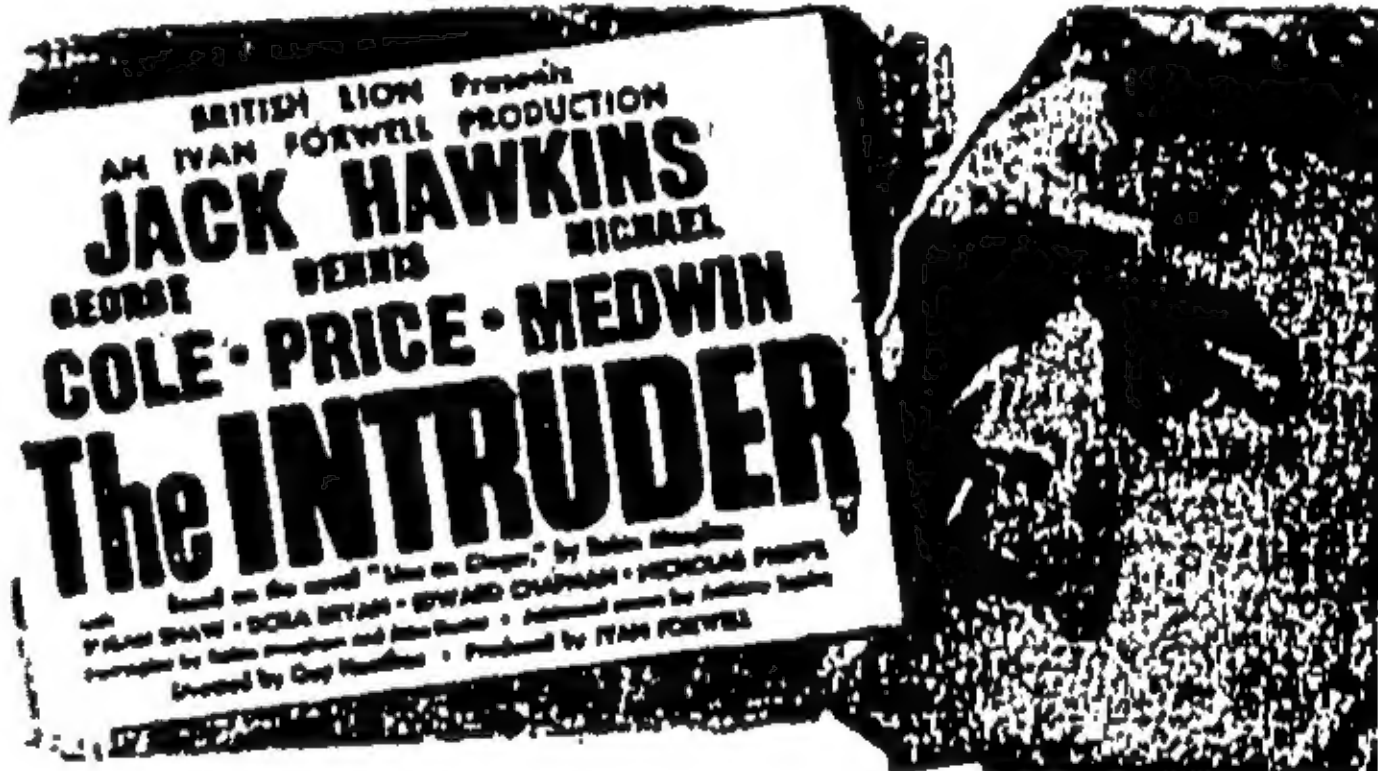
LEE GREAT WORLD

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY



★ NEXT CHANGE ★



HOOVER SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

First Rocketship Breaks into Outer Space!



COMING ATTRACTION

John DEREK and Joan EVANS in "The FORTUNE HUNTER" Trucolor by Consolidated

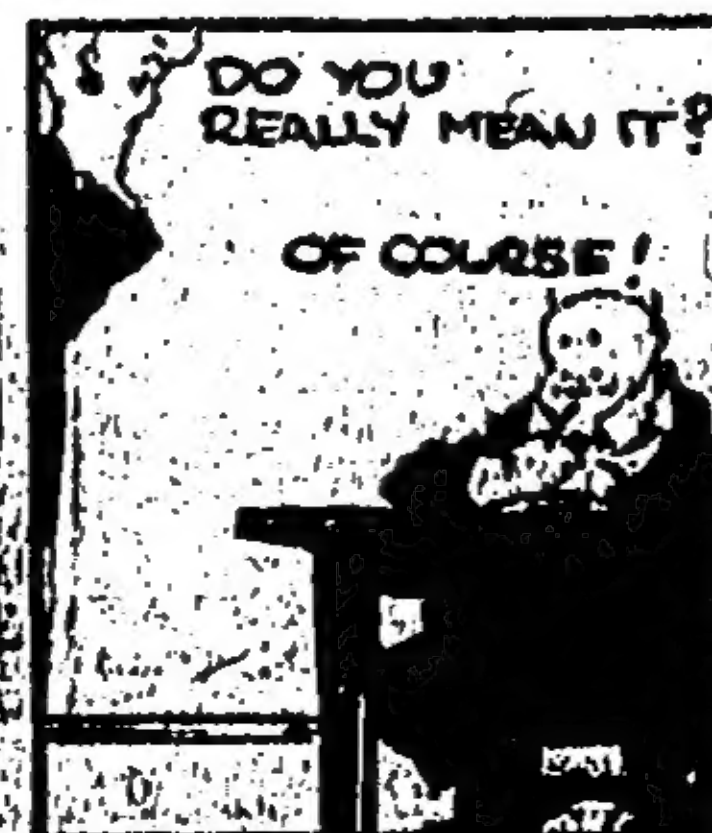
ORIENTAL

Owing to the length of film, please note change of times for today at 2.25, 4.50, 7.15 & 9.40 p.m.

IN 4-TRACK, STEREOGRAPHIC SOUND — WIDE SCREEN!



POP



KOREA ALLIES WIN VOTE

BELGIAN ARMY MANOEUVRES

KIDNAP CHARGES AGAINST FATHER

Venoms Not Suspended

London, Dec. 8. Britain's de Havilland Venom jet fighters are not suspended from operational flying but only temporarily restricted from carrying wing-tip tanks and performing certain manoeuvres in flight until modifications have been made, the Under-Secretary for Air, Mr. George Ward, said in a written Parliamentary reply here today.

The restrictions were announced last month pending investigation of a suspected fault in the aircraft.

Venoms, still partly on the secret list, are now in mass production for the Royal Air Force, the Navy and the Royal Australian Navy.—China Mail Special.

Austrian Chancellor Tired

Vienna, Dec. 8. Dr. Julius Rupp, Chancellor of Austria, tired after a three-day visit to Ottawa, called two engagements today before the Federal Council in the presence of the Austrian Ambassador in Canada, Dr. Hans E. Rupp.

The 63-year-old Chancellor arrived by plane from Ottawa this morning and, after a brief welcome from the Mayor, Mr. Jean Drapeau, returned to his hotel to rest prior to a dinner given in his honor by the Canadian section of the International Chamber of Commerce.

A signposting tour and a visit to the International Civil Aviation Organization headquarters were cancelled.

The Chancellor will make a brief speech at the dinner. He is scheduled to leave for New York tonight to board ship for the trip home.—United Press.

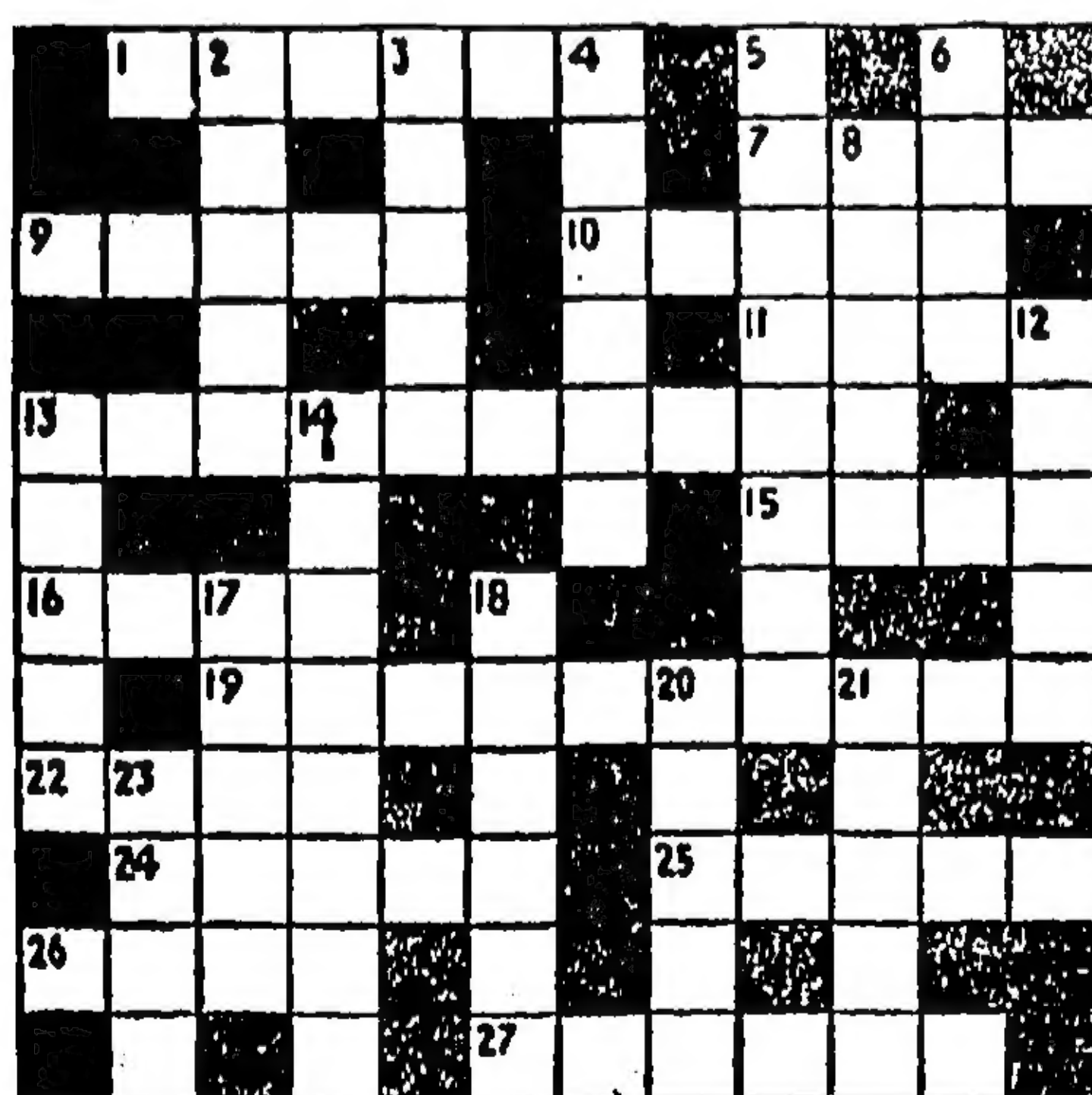
No Further Special Grants For Malaya

London, Dec. 8. Britain is not at present contemplating any further special financial grants towards the cost of the emergency in Malaya, the Minister of State for the Colonies, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, said in a written Parliamentary reply here today.

Answering a question put by Mr. Reginald Sorensen (Labour), he said so far the burden of the emergency had not seriously curtailed expenditure on social services in Malaya.

There had been no recent development in the emergency sufficiently important to call for a statement to the House of Commons, but Mr. Hopkinson referred the question to the High Commissioner's budget address last month to the Federal Legislative Council.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 1 Calm (6).
 - 7 In retirement (4).
 - 9 Rascal (5).
 - 10 Kind of thread (5).
 - 11 Beats (4).
 - 12 Hit back (4).
 - 13 Close to (10).
 - 14 Entrance (4).
 - 15 Downcast (10).
 - 16 Cupid (4).
 - 17 External (5).
 - 18 Royal line (5).
 - 19 Trim (4).
 - 20 Last (5).
- DOWN**
- 2 Airy (5).
 - 3 A knight's basket (8).
 - 4 Coin (6).
 - 5 Secured (8).
 - 6 Eager (4).
 - 7 Rushing fellow (6).
 - 8 Walk pompously (5).
 - 9 Crest (5).
 - 10 Stopped (8).
 - 11 Scent (5).
 - 12 Scanty (5).
 - 13 Famous (5).
 - 14 Senile (5).
 - 15 Bellow (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Sacked, 4 Fiery, 7 Linger, 8 Stole, 10 Chef, 12 Primate, 15 Noce, 16 Apos, 17 Ends, 19 Unite, 20 Distend, 21 Erse, 23 Ebony, 24 Vacuum, 25 Needy, 26 Beheld, Down: 1 Selected, 2 Contends, 3 Even, 5 Intimate, 6 Rotate, 9 Trend, 11 Fastened, 12 Prune, 13 Auditory, 14 Esteemed, 16 Nimble, 22 Sage.

Geneva Conference Action Approved By United Nations

United Nations, Dec. 8.

The General Assembly's main Political Committee today adopted a resolution put in by 15 United Nations Allies who fought in Korea.

It reaffirms United Nations objectives for Korea and approves the Allied action in breaking off Korean talks with the Communists at Geneva.

The vote was 50 to five, with four countries abstaining from voting.

The 15-Power resolution, which now goes to an Assembly plenary session for approval, calls for the endorsement of the Allied report on the Korean political conference at Geneva, expresses hope that it will soon be possible to make progress toward the United Nations objectives of unifying Korea by peaceful means, and asks that the question of Korea be discussed again at the 1955 Assembly session.

GIVEN PRIORITY

The Allied resolution was given a priority in the voting over proposals by India and Russia. Turkey had moved that the priority be given and the Committee granted it by a 37 to 11 vote, with 11 abstentions.

The Soviet bloc voted against the resolution as a whole, Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine and Byelorussia voted against it. India, Burma, Syria and Saudi Arabia abstained, and Costa Rica was absent.

FINAL VOTE

In the final vote on the resolution as a whole, Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine and Byelorussia voted against it. India, Burma, Syria and Saudi Arabia abstained, and Costa Rica was absent.

The Committee's action was taken after a debate in which the United States, led by the United States and Britain, had declared themselves willing to re-open negotiations with the Communists on Korea whenever it seemed that progress toward a settlement could be made. They emphasized that another meeting would serve no useful purpose at this time.

Russia and her satellites, on the other hand, accused the United States and the United Nations Allies of trying to obstruct a Korean settlement by insisting on talks based on their own terms.

The Allies demanded that the Russians recognize the United Nations authority in Korea and agree to United Nations-supervised free elections. The Communists have insisted upon supervision by a neutral nations commission.

United States Senator H. Alexander Smith summed up the Allied position for the Committee as follows:

"We mean business. When they show that they do, there will be some point in resuming negotiations."

Kotelawala Reports To Countrymen

Washington, Dec. 8.

The Prime Minister of Ceylon, Sir John Kotelawala, reported to his fellow countrymen and to Southeast Asia today that his talks with President Eisenhower and the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, have convinced him that the United States will do its utmost to help the cause of world peace.

Sir John's statement was made in an interview recorded by the Voice of America for broadcast to Ceylon and generally Southeast Asia.

"Our attitude toward the United States should always be one of friendliness and goodwill," the Ceylonese Prime Minister said, adding that "we have certain people who try to arouse antagonism and ill-will toward the United States and it is our duty to get the Press and public opinion to overcome this Communist-inspired campaign."

Sir John indicated that he had discussed many problems concerning world peace and Ceylon with top American officials. His visit to Washington coincides with the announced plans of the Eisenhower administration to put a definite emphasis on economic aid to Asia as a major means to prevent Communist expansion.

He conferred last Wednesday morning with Foreign Operations Administrator Harold Stassen and other American top-ranking officials.—France Press.

The British Minister of State Mr. Anthony Ridding said:

"When I am asked to meet the Communists half-way on the principle of free elections, I am entitled to ask, 'How can you have a half-free election?' This was the rock on which the Geneva conference split. From the Soviet speeches in this debate, it is all too tragically clear that we are still split."

As the debate on Korea ended, the Committee session was enlivened by a speech of South Korean Foreign Minister Mr. Y. T. Ryun in which he bitterly attacked Mr. Krishna Menon and criticised India's position on Korea.

BAHREIN STRIKE MAY END

Bahrein, Dec. 8.

Hopes for settlement of the general strike which has tied up island commerce since Saturday rose today.

A committee of mediators met for three hours with Sheikh Sir Sultan Bin Hamad, ruler of this Persian Gulf state.

The mediators indicated that the strike may end before Friday night. It originally was called for one week.

The strike, called by a six-member Political Committee to force reforms from the Sheikh's Government, brought out most local labour and suspended many business operations.

The last affected was the foreign-owned Bahrain Petroleum Company's refineries, which carried on operations with a skeleton staff.

Government police and armed guards continued to patrol roads between the major towns.

IN PARIS

The French Railways Administrative Council met today to consider demands of striking workers whose 48-hour "warning" walkout failed to halt most trains.

Railway officials said that traffic was normal on most lines and nearly normal on the suburban lines entering the Gare St. Lazare. Traffic on these suburban lines nearly ground to a halt yesterday.

The officials said the strike might pass completely unnoticed in many regions. Only a "few hundred" engineers had walked off the job.

The independent federation, which called the strike, represents only a section of the railway workers.

Union officials said only one other union—a branch of the Communist CGT—had offered to join the strike, and the independent union refused to avoid bringing politics into the question.

After the Administrative Council's meeting, the directors of the union will meet to consider the Council's decisions.—United Press.



With a smokescreen cover, these Belgian troops make an assault-landing during exercise manoeuvres which were watched by King Baudouin of the Belgians.—Express Photo.

British Information Services In S.E.A. To Be Strengthened

London, Dec. 8.

The British Government plans further to strengthen its information services in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and Canada in 1955-56, Lord Reading, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said tonight. He was replying to a House of Lords debate on the Government's information services initiated by Lord Birdwood, Conservative.

He asked what action the Government was taking on the report of an independent committee of inquiry headed by Lord Drogheda, which urged it to spend £1,845,000 a year or more on its overseas information services.

Lord Birdwood was backing a proposal by the committee to open offices in Southeast Asia of the British Council, a body sponsored by the Government to foster cultural relations.

A British Council Office would be established in Kuwait on the Persian Gulf and another reopened in Persia. An office in British Honduras would also be established.

Lord Reading said the Government's Central Office of Information was taking action to improve its service from London. It would also increase the supply of films for use overseas, including films suitable for the improved new medium of television in countries where that device was available.

With this additional money, the Government hoped to continue next year at something like the same rate of advance to expansion programme initiated this year.

It hoped to continue it along the following broad lines:

1. To take further steps in 1955-56 to strengthen the Foreign Office Information Services in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.
2. There would be "some expansion" of the Foreign Office Information Services in Canada.

Lord Reading said new money would be spent to strengthen offices in Southeast Asia of the British Council, a body sponsored by the Government to foster cultural relations.

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U.K. Increasing Road Safety Measures

London, Dec. 8.

Sir Winston Churchill's Government today announced fresh traffic legislation—including the experimental installation of American style parking meters—aimed at increasing safety and easing congestion on Britain's roads.

Under the proposed law the Government will be able to start compulsory tests of vehicles to determine whether they are fit to be used.

Queen Elizabeth, opening Parliament recently, declared Ministers were "greatly concerned at the grievous toll in death and injury" by road accidents and at the damage to the country's economy caused by traffic congestion and delay.

Last year there were 42,203 road casualties of all types, including 887 people killed, an increase of 2,536 over the previous year.

The new 20-clause law introduces penalties for the first time for cyclists guilty of reckless, dangerous or careless driving. It also brings in fines of £20 for pedestrians who disobey police traffic directions.

The parking meter scheme, under which motorists are charged for parking cars on roads, will be introduced at first in the London area.—China Mail Special.

Lahore, Dec. 8.

A German expedition headed by Mr. Karl Kraemer and Mr. Reinhard Sander plans to assault Karakorum peak in Pakistan next year. It was announced today.

The German expedition is expected here about the middle of next March.—United Press.

GIVEN CUSTODY

Mrs. Welsh was given custody of the child in Australia, but under a stipulation Pamela would remain in that country. The kidnappers left an Australian court order, giving the girl's custody to her father, on the porch of Mrs. Welsh's Houston home.

The men were believed to have been private detectives hired by Mr. Welsh to return Pamela to Australia.

The authorities have been unable to find either the father or the girl, and the Federal authorities were asked to look for them at various border points.—United Press.

NOT VENUS BUT BACCHUS, SAID THE DEFENCE

Edinburgh, Dec. 8.

Mrs. Marie Aitken won a divorce yesterday despite her husband's plea that he stayed with another woman in a hotel bedroom only because of their "common interest in consuming alcohol."

The attorney for accountant John Aitken, 39, insisted that Mrs. Aitken never committed misconduct with Miss Janet Foran, a hotel receptionist in their frequent midnight-to-dawn parties.

"It was to pour out libations to Bacchus (god of wine) heedless of Venus (goddess of love) that the two continued to associate till near dawn," the defence claimed.

But Lord Carmont, ruling for divorce at the Court of Session, said, "Inordinate devotion to the bottle is frequently connected with more than one kind of licence."—United Press.

'Silent' sound waves may aid the family weekly wash

London, Dec. 8.

High frequency sound waves, of the type used in war-time submarine detection, may be used in a few years time to do the housewife's washing.

This system of using ultra-sonics, the high-frequency sound waves inaudible to the human ear, has been successfully tested by the British Launderers' Research Association, at Hendon.

"We have been able to wash small pieces of fabric by this method," say the association. "It dispenses with the vigorous pulsating of the water. But it does not dispense with the soap or detergent. We tried it with plain water, but it did not work."

The association, which receives an annual grant from the Government, do research work to improve standards of laundering.

Manufacturers of textiles send new fabric to be tested. New detergent and soaps are examined before they go on the market.

Wash and wear trials are carried out on new goods. "Staff members take home new sheets, and a careful check is kept on how they stand up to wear and washing," say the association.

The trials may take several years.

The staff deal annually with 3,000 complaints of damaged articles passed on to them by members from customers.—(London Express Service.)

EVELYN WAUGH'S MOTHER DIES

London, Dec. 8.

Mrs. Catherine Charlotte Waugh, 83, mother of Alec and Evelyn Waugh, British authors, died here on December 6. It was announced today.—China Mail Special.

MUCH SMOKE

Hamburg, Dec. 9.

West German cigarette manufacturers here say they will produce 39,200,000,000 cigarettes this year, or 720 per head of the population.

This is seven per cent more than last year, when the tobacco tax was reduced.—Reuter.

Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer

By Robert L. May



DON IDDON'S DIARY

The Man Whose Trial Split A Nation

New York, Tuesday. ALGER HISS, the man whom many Americans believe was one of the top Russian spies in the United States, last week walked out of the Federal Prison at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, a free man.

How long Hiss, one-time friend and adviser of President Franklin Roosevelt and Secretary-General of the United Nations Charter conference in San Francisco, will remain free is doubtful.

Hiss is being released for good behavior, as required by law, after serving three years, eight months and five days of a five-year sentence for perjury.

Millions of Americans think he was convicted of treason. He never was. He was sent to jail after two trials and many appeals, branded as a man who committed perjury twice, first by denying that he had ever passed State documents to the self-confessed Communist Whitaker Chambers, and second, by denying that he had met Whittaker Chambers after January 1, 1937.

Did Hiss plant Communists in the State Department and the United Nations Secretariat? What were the channels of communication between Russian agents and their contacts in the Government?

Whether Hiss will answer his questions only Hiss himself can say. He could use the Fifth Amendment and duck the questions. He could deny everything, as he has done before, and face being sent to jail again on a new perjury charge.

Today no one is quite sure what will happen. There are prominent members of the State Department who think it would be better not to question Hiss further, despite the angry demands of Congressional committees, because they fear more cross-examination will make Hiss a martyr.

They say "Leave Hiss alone; the case is closed."

The McCarthyites, and some who are more moderate, say: "Squeeze Hiss till the pulp squeaks. He must turn over every item of information he has."

Hiss leaves jail a convicted felon, disbarred in all courts, deprived of his civil rights as a citizen, unable to practice his profession as a lawyer, work for the Government, or board abroad on a U.S. passport unless granted a Presidential pardon, which is extremely unlikely.

He will have to report regularly to Federal officials as a paroled prisoner until his five-year sentence is up.

Hiss also leaves his prison cell dead broke. He hasn't a nickel; he is in debt. He spent more than \$25,000, much of it borrowed, on his long and strenuous defense.

The American authorities imposed a barrier of secrecy while Hiss has been in prison, but it is very difficult to keep anything quiet in the United States. Other Communists have talked; other prisoners have spoken.

John Staples, who claimed he was Alger Hiss's best friend in prison, says that Hiss was a model prisoner, quiet, reserved, thoughtful.

Hiss used to tell him: "I'm a very religious person. I believe that God will judge Whitaker Chambers as to whether he should be judged. I feel for the people. You probably remember the bonus march in Washington, the 'terrible state people were in back in the 1930's. I thought at the time it was the duty of educated people to do something positive, and many people felt as I do."

A 'patriot'

THERE are several people inside and outside the Lewisburg penitentiary who have a theory that Hiss may really be a U.S. agent who went into the Communist conspiracy as the hand of President Roosevelt to keep a check on Soviet spies in Washington and to report back to the White House.

Under this theory, Hiss, as a patriot, agreed that if he ever got caught he would never reveal his real role, but would take the rap, even if it meant jail.

To his fellow prisoners Hiss has said: "If President Roosevelt had not died suddenly I would never be here. The old man would have taken care of me."

The immediate plans of Hiss are to write a book, and it is thought that his central theme will be that he was a secret Presidential agent.

Hiss turned down many offers of magazine publishers, but desperately needs money and will probably break down and sign some of the many contracts which are being offered him.

Stayed loyal

DURING his jail sentence Alger's wife, Priscilla, has remained loyal, as she did through the travail of his trial. Mrs. Hiss works for a modest salary in a New York bookstore and lives with her 13-year-old son, Tony, in a dingy downtown Manhattan apartment.

The Hiss circle, while it has diminished, has not disappeared, and when Hiss got out of jail there was a tiny group of disciples to greet him.

Questioning

A NUMBER of Government officials are anxious to talk to Alger Hiss. The Senate Internal Security and the House Un-American Activities Committees both announce they want to confront Hiss with these questions:

When did Hiss join the Washington Communist cell and who recruited him?

Who were members of the cell? How did they operate? For how long a period did Hiss give American secrets to the U.S.S.R.?

Who are the leaders of the espionage apparatus in the United States?

NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME!

A self-winding, waterproof watch that acts as a stop-watch



A close-up of the Turn-O-Graph patented bezel. The triangle is turned until it is opposite the minute-hand. At any moment later, the time elapsed can be read at a glance opposite the minute-hand on the calibrated bezel. No need to remember what time an operation started. No calculations. The Turn-O-Graph will do it for you.

THOUSANDS of men would like a stop-watch on their wrists. But the average stop-watch is a highly complicated instrument that may not always stand up to hard wear, and may need expensive servicing. It cannot be permanently waterproof—because of its push-buttons; it cannot be self-winding, because its hundred extra parts preclude the addition of a self-winding mechanism.

Now, Rolex has produced and patented the Turn-O-Graph, a new development in watch-making. It has a genuine Rolex Oyster Case (without push-buttons) and is consequently absolutely waterproof. It is self-wound by the smooth, silent Perpetual "rotor" mechanism. It has almost all the advantages of a stop-watch—and none of the complications. And, in addition, the Turn-O-Graph gives you the hardness and accuracy of the world-famous Rolex Oyster Perpetual, yet it costs very little more.

HOW IT WORKS

Round the dial of the Turn-O-Graph is a patented rotating bezel, calibrated from zero to sixty, with a clearly visible red

triangle at zero. By turning the bezel so that the triangle is aligned with the second, minute, or hour-hand, you can quickly read off periods of time elapsed.

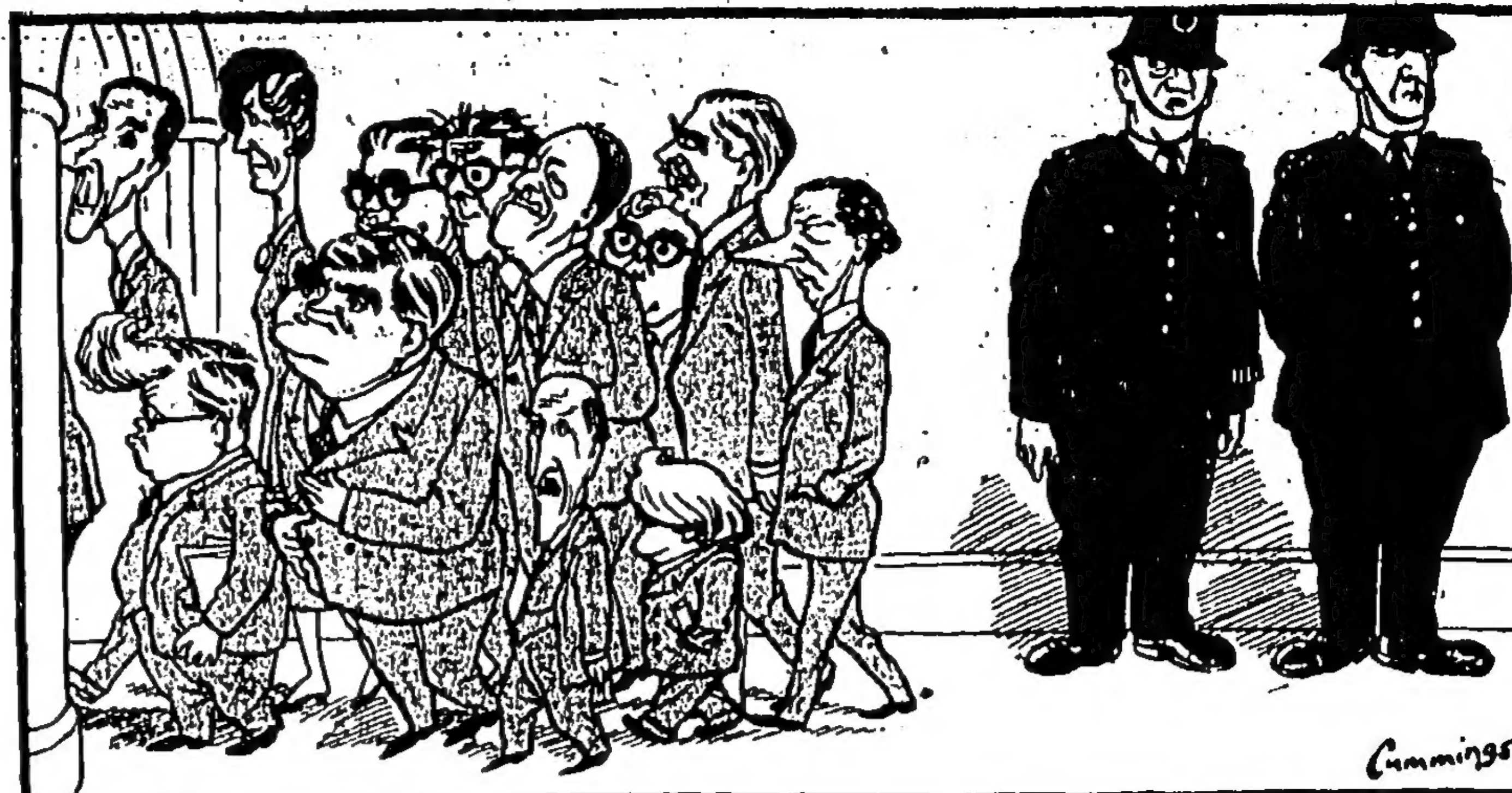
Alternatively, the red triangle on the bezel can be pre-set to show when an operation should start, or, thus, reminding you every one of the hundred times a day you look at your watch.

This simple, but remarkable, invention allows you to time anything—from the humble boiled egg to a trans-oceanic flight. There is no limit to the uses you will find for the Turn-O-Graph.

The Turn-O-Graph illustrated has an all-steel case with a jet-black dial. The sweep second-hand is equipped with a luminous tip. Also available with de luxe gold bezel and magnificent "honey-comb" white dial. Officially Certified chronometer movement. While for detailed, illustrated brochure on the Turn-O-Graph, or see it at your nearest Rolex Jeweller.

ROLEX

A landmark in the history of Time measurement



"I've never really understood—did they execute Gus Fawkes for trying to blow up Parliament or for failing to blow up Parliament?"

London Express Service

LINGO OF THE LINE

By J. W. Taylor

EVEN if it does have a name like "Jingling George", as is the case in respect of one engine of British Railways, the locomotive is always referred to by the technically-informed as "she" or "her". As a railway fireman once put it: "We call them 'she' because, like women, they are hard to handle."

Jim Swan, Wolverhampton driver of the non-stop London-Edinburgh express, often has a chat with passengers after a run either way, and likes initiating them into the kind of technical language engine crews adopt when referring to their work. He will dismiss as amateurish talk references to the engine "pulling". The steam heard hissing from the side of the chimney (never the funnel) is the "blast" or "exhaust".

Up Or Down

About that corny argument whether London is up or down, Jim settles it by explaining that the different lines are always referred to as the "up" or "down roads". All lines leading to London are "up", those going from it "down", no matter whether the train is travelling north or south. So that two trains travelling, one from Scotland to London and the other from London to Penzance, south, could quite correctly be described as respectively going up and down.

Wide Open

Jim doesn't like to be asked "how fast can she run." He is really unable to give the correct answer, as every part of the run is timed, very often to within limits of 30 seconds. Drivers are never allowed to run as fast as the engine can travel. Trips vary. If it has been a tough one, then Jim may have to confess that he had to "give her the gun," or "she was up against the stopper," or "wide open."

Boiled down, this means that the throttle, often called the regulator, was wide open.

Rail crews don't often refer to signals. These have various names—armaphore, colour light, automatic and so on—but to an engine man they are "boards," "doggles" or "stickies," and they can be off or on according to whether they are in the "clear" or "danger" position.

Never say trucks when you mean waggon, and be on the safe side, merely ask: "How many have you got on?"

True, they do talk about the railway permanent way, but Jim would refer to it as the "road." For instance, if an engine becomes derailed it is "off the road," or if a fault is found on a run it may come from "a bad bit of road."

ALL OUT

FROM now on we must go all out to fight against the tendency of our diplomats to let Britain be demoted to purely European status.

I am sure it can be done. I am convinced that in the closest association with the U.S. and the Commonwealth countries Britain can find her way to building up a world power for peace and prosperity as great as any which we enjoyed in the past.

From our old associations and our new ones there are many hopes and reserves of strength waiting to be developed. I have seen these on my wide travels during the last 12 months. In my next article I will tell you about them.

(London Express Service)
NEXT:
The road ahead

The Time Of Decision

BRITAIN'S COME-BACK IN WORLD AFFAIRS... A NEW ANALYSIS

By SEFTON DELMER

THE FIRST DAY'S INVESTIGATION WARNS OF:

THE DANGEROUS MIRAGE

THIS is the first time that I find myself disagreeing with "Old Mr. Wardman"—as they call him. Mr. Wardman is our local chemist and one of those shrewd, fair-minded, and honest Englishmen.

I was in his shop in Sudbury, Suffolk, a couple of mornings ago with my wife. "Things are looking up with Britain," Mr. Wardman said to me as his assistant wrapped up a bottle of orange juice and halibut oil (ugh) for the children.

"Trade and industry are booming. Sterling is sought after once more. And recently we seem to be playing quite a dominant role in world affairs. People are beginning to look to us for a lead. I expect you've been noticing the change on your travels, haven't you?"

Now, I do not dispute the economic side of Mr. Wardman's thesis. Britain's come-back in the world markets is as impressive as Germany's and, in our own undramatic way, just as spectacular.

But this alleged come-back of ours in world influence, this regained authority and leadership? Well, I have been doing as Mr. Wardman suggests. I should do. I have been looking back over what I have found in the countries I have visited during the past year.

Alas, if what he means is that picture we are being sold so often of late, of the world with its eyes fixed on the mustaches of our own Sir Anthony Eden waiting for him to produce the magic saving formula, I must be frank with you. That is nothing but a dangerous diplomatic mirage.

REJOICING

THE present jubilation is essentially the jubilation of diplomats so intent on negotiation for negotiation's sake that every agreement is a triumph. We are being asked to rejoice over a come-back in diplomatic prestige because:

1 We have agreed with the Egyptians to give up the Sudan and let it vote on its own future;

2 We have agreed to get out of Suez and let the Egyptians run this vital base for us on the promise that if some time in the next seven years war breaks out in that area they will let us in again;

3 We have agreed that the vast British oil assets shall pass into Persian hands; for the mere fraction of their true value and be administered by an international group with Americans as top managers and a few British underlings;

4 We have helped to find the formula under which the French hand over Northern Indo-China to the Communists, who will now be free to subvert and conquer the rest of Indo-China as a base for their further penetration of Siam, Malaya, Burma, India;

5 We have agreed to keep British soldiers, airmen, and aircraft in Germany for the next 30 years in order to induce the French to let Germany pull up a new army so that the American troops now

stationed in Germany can be sent home.

The first of these treaties has already begun to go wrong. When I was in the Sudan this time last year the Whitehall apologists of the Sudan agreement were congratulating themselves on two achievements.

The first was the compromise by which the Egyptians agreed to the substitution of Sudanese officials for British in the Civil Service should be stretched over a period of three years.

The second was the promise of the Northern Sudanese of both parties that they would give the backward African southerners a fair deal and not attempt to turn the Christian tribesmen into Moslems or put Moslem rulers over them. But what has happened?

No sooner had the Egyptian-financed party of Premier El Azhari taken power than they began a drive to move all British officials out and put their own party men in their places. The last of the British officials in the provinces and the main government offices will be leaving the Sudan by the end of this month.

Only the British Governor-General and a handful of powerless adjutants remain.

WRITTEN OFF

AS for the South Sudan I have been receiving letters from the African leaders down there appealing for help.

"The Moslem traders have seized power, our freedom is being taken away from us. Everywhere northern officials

are being put over us and only those Africans who are converted to Islam are being promoted."

Yes, we have written off the Sudan. And with it the loyal friends we have made there in 50 years of disinterested and superb British administration. Please don't imagine that this latest surrender will add to our prestige in the eyes of Africans and Asians or gain us friends among their nationalists.

RETREATING

THEY will say as they said before: "The British do not support those who support them. They are on the retreat. The bosses of tomorrow are the men who are Britain's enemies today. Let us be on good terms with them."

Certainly the decision to allocate a permanent British force to the Continent of Europe, to serve there not under orders from the British Government but at the discretion of an as yet functionless body called the Council of Europe, has been hailed abroad as a great progressive gesture on our part. Many flattering speeches and newspaper articles have claimed that this "courageous decision" puts Britain right back into its old place of moral and political leadership.

That is just too much soft soap. The opposite is the case. This commitment of our forces to the Continent ignores our overseas commitments to our allies in the Commonwealth.

Neither the Americans nor our friends and kinsmen in the Empire have taken on a similar commitment. Without them this

RUSSIA IS ON THE RETREAT

By WALTER KOLARZ

Author of "Stalin and Eternal Russia," "Myths and Realities in Eastern Europe," "Russia and her Colonies," "How Russia is Ruled," and "The Peoples of the Soviet Far East."

books as one of the most glorious pages in Russian history. The defender of Port Arthur, General Kondratiev, and Admiral Makarov, Commander of the Russian Pacific fleet during the Russo-Japanese war, were received into the Soviet pantheon together with other prominent figures in Tsarist history.

A monumental novel, "Port Arthur," which referred to the Chinese port as "our Russian town," was given on the Soviet story was put on the Soviet screen only two or three years ago.

With the departure of Soviet forces from the port and the liquidation of the mixed companies, China will be free from direct visible Soviet control. But this does not mean that all questions of dispute are settled between the two countries. Further retreat by Soviet Russian imperialism will be

come necessary if Chinese wishes are to be met in full.

A case in point is Outer Mongolia (the Mongolian People's Republic), which the Russian Communists have transformed into an appendage of the Soviet empire. Until 1945, this Soviet satellite was, from the point of view of international law, a part of China. Its status was changed only because the Soviet Union hastily concluded an agreement with the Kuomintang Government which secured the formal independence of the disputed territory.

Ever since 1930 the Chinese Communist regime has made considerable attempts to recapture some of the economic, cultural and political influence which China previously exercised in Outer Mongolia. It was no doubt on China's insistence that Russia has given final agreement to the building of a railway line which will establish the first direct rail connexion between China and the Mongolian Republic.

This line might well become an important channel for Chinese political penetration into Mongolia. Hitherto, the entire railway system of the republic was only an extension of Russia's Trans-Siberian Railway. The other new railway line discussed at the Sino-Soviet talks in Peking which will link Urumqi, capital of Sinkiang, with Almaty, capital of Soviet Kazakhstan, is probably much less valuable and welcome from

the Chinese point of view. On the contrary, this line might even increase the already strong dependence of Sinkiang on Soviet Central Asia.

Finally, there is one aspect of Sino-Soviet relations which has not even indirectly reflected in the Peking communiqué. This is the problem of Chinese immigration into Siberia (fairly considerable during the Tsarist regime). Even in the first years of Soviet power there was a sizable Chinese ethnic group in the Soviet Far East, particularly in Vladivostok, which the Chinese themselves call Hailu-Shen-Vel. In the second half of the thirties, most of the Soviet Chinese were deported and Vladivostok ceased to be a semi-oriental city. Since then, Soviet Russia has adhered to a policy which might be described as a "White Soviet Far East."

With the establishment of the Communist regime in China, however, she may not be able to keep her Asian frontiers closed. Sooner or later Chinese immigrants will have to be admitted despite all the complications and negative consequences which this might have in the long run from a Russian national point of view. China, on the other hand, cannot go on demanding rights for the overseas Chinese who have settled in the crowded countries of the NanYang (Southeast Asia) without bringing up the question of Chinese immigration into "now empty spaces of Siberia."

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Take Bid Lesson,
Win Many Games

By OSWALD JACOBY

WEST should have opened the bidding with one heart instead of one no-trump in today's hand. The count was right, since West had 10 points. The stoppers were right, since West had a stopper in each of the four suits. The shape was wrong, however, since it is not wise to open the bidding with one no-trump when your distribution is 5-4-2-2.

North had a reasonable double of one no-trump, and South passed for penalties. West sought the safety of his long heart suit, whereupon North and South proceeded to overbid up to four spades. In short, the hand was not at all well bid, but it led to a very interesting point of play.

West opened the seven of hearts, and declarer saw at once that he was doomed to lose a trick in each suit. There

NORTH 13	
♠ J 6 5 3	♥ 9
♦ A 10	♣ 10 6 3 2
♠ K 7 5	♥ K Q
♦ K Q	♣ K Q

WEST (DJ)	
♠ A 4	♥ 8
♦ K 10 7 3	♣ 9
♠ A 8 4	♥ 10 6 3 2
♦ A J	♣ 8 7 6 4 2

EAST	
♠ 9	♥ 8
♦ 10 6 3 2	♣ 10 6 3 2
♠ K Q	♥ K Q
♦ K Q	♣ K Q

SOUTH	
♠ K 10 7 2	♥ 8
♦ J 5	♣ 10 6 3 2
♠ K Q	♥ K Q
♦ K Q	♣ K Q

Both sides vul.	
West	North
1 N.T.	Double
2 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass
5 ♠	Pass

Opening lead—♥ 7	
West	North
1 N.T.	Double
2 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass
5 ♠	Pass

was a slight hope, however, and South decided to try it.

Declarer played a low heart from dummy at the first trick, since it was remotely possible that West had led low from the king-queen. East won with the queen of hearts and returned the suit, forcing out dummy's ace. Declarer knocked out the ace of trumps, ruffed the heart return and led the king of clubs to force out the ace of clubs.

West could have taken the ace of diamonds at this stage to defeat the contract, but he thought he could get more if he waited. This was, however, the wrong time to be greedy.

West returned the jack of clubs to dummy's queen and South had his first moment of real hope. He led a trump to his own hand and returned the jack of diamonds towards dummy.

West quickly played low, hoping that his partner had the queen and that South would lose a finesse to that card. This was the break that South had been waiting for. When the jack of diamonds held the trick, South could cash the ten and nine of clubs, discarding dummy's remaining diamonds. It was then easy, of course, to ruff his own last diamond in the dummy and thus make the "impossible" game contract.

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"Sort of going overboard on these second breakfasts, aren't you, Jason?"

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9

BORN today, you are likely to have a really rugged time in getting what you want out of life. It is probable that you expect as much—that even the good, important and significant things that do happen, seem insufficient to you. You have an introspective nature and this tends to make you somewhat eccentric, pessimistic and, at times, moody. However, there is a spark of unusual talent in you which calls for expression. If you can find your true calling early in life, then you can rise to great heights of accomplishment. If you fail to find what you really want to do, it may take years to round off the edges of a personality that is like a square peg in a round hole.

You have an exceptionally vivid imagination. Instead of using it to conclude up all kinds of worries and fears, use it in the field of literature, poetry or drama. You usually attempt to govern your life by the rule of "mind over matter." Let your emotions go a little more—and you will find that life becomes simpler for you. You women are apt to be naturally affectionate, home-loving and very fond of children. Your lives may centre around your own homes rather than in some career. Wed at an early age, for you will enjoy guiding the lives of your children. They will be your "career."

Among those who were born on this date are: Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Meredith Nicholson, actors; Eddie Dowling, producer; Robert T. Polke, Jr., poet; John Milton, poet; and Annabell Wetherill, singer.

To find what the stars have in store for you tomorrow, read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—This can be a banner day for all your efforts. Take full advantage of excellent aspects now.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—The trend is good for all your plans. Know what you want and then go right out after it.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—It is likely that you will be able to reach your ambitions now. Keep your ideals high, stick to them.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—Plans can be made, now, be successful. All that will turn out as you have anticipated.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—If you have been keeping a plan secret until the right time to spring it today is that time.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—This is one of those days to make progress by leaps and bounds. Hurdles seem to disappear.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Good things are at hand for you. This evening should bring you exceptional happiness.

CANCER (June 22-July 23)—Don't delay carrying out your plan. Today is the day! (Not tomorrow! Procrastination is fatal.)

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—If romance has been staying away from your door lately, it is about to make a reappearance. Have fun!

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—Fair skies and smooth seas! Float your new ship of ideas and reach safe harbour. Aspects are fine.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—An excellent day for anything which you want to undertake. Aggressive optimism pays extra dividends.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 23)—This is "your day." Just decide early in the morning what you want to accomplish and you'll get it done.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—To speak seriously for a moment, the Macaroon of Macaroon, after a gathering of the clans at Macaroon, seized what looked like his bagpipes to play "Awa" the Braces of Mar." After a moment he found he was playing an octopus, which he subsequently presented to the Perth Aquarium.

WE didn't care two mahouts

HAVE I had any adventures with elephants, you ask. Hal! When I was staying with the Rajah of Damdhuripore at Slaphappipattam, we set out on a huge beast to hunt dicots. We sat in our howdah under a canopy, but the elephant was so big and fat that the mahout couldn't get it to move. "Shall we get out and push?" vouchsafed the Rajah. How I laughed at this silly! "This is a fine howdah," I replied. Then we both laughed so much that we fell off the elephant, which wandered away, the mahout dangling at its neck like the anchor of a mackerel-trawler after a sudden storm. Back in the palace we laughed even more loudly, until saucy female faces peered from the zenana. "Could this happen in England?" asked my host, scratching his turban. I could not resist answering, "Yes, we have no zenanas." The whole thing seems rather childish when I look back on it.

In passing

AN actress at the end of a meal in a restaurant found she had no money. As she was a frequent customer, she was asked to sign the bill. She put a cross at the foot of the bill. When they protested, she offered her thumb-mark. "Surely you can write your name," said the manager. "What good would that do me?" she inquired, with a lift of her sham eyebrows. "Don't give me that stuff about culture," said the manager.

Answer Tomorrow

DUMB-BELLS

AND SOMETIMES IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR YOU TO HELP THE BUTTLERS UPSTAIRS!

UNDERSTAND, MAM! WHEN HIS HAD ONE TOO MANY

THE BUTTLERS UPSTAIRS!

THE BUTTLERS UPSTAIRS!

THE BUTTLERS UPSTAIRS!

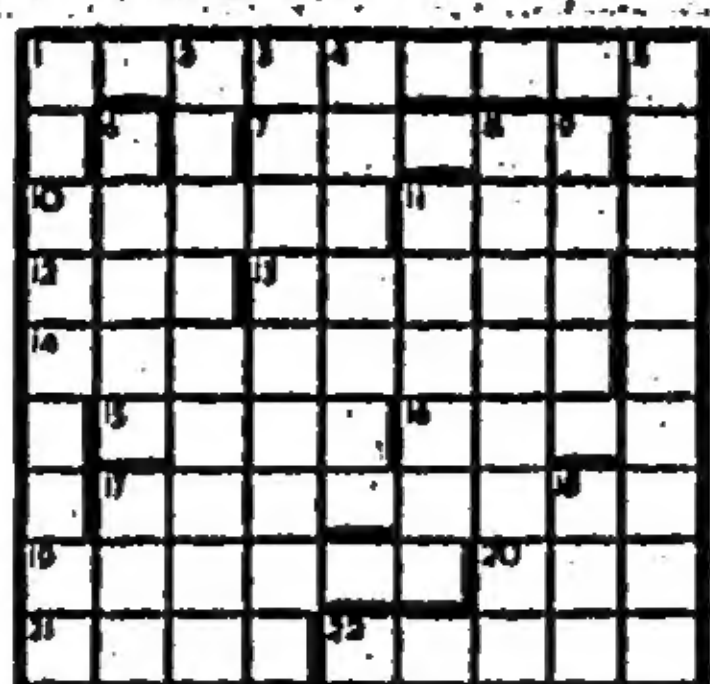
THE BUTTLERS UPSTAIRS!

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THE BUTTLERS UPSTAIRS!

THE BUTTLERS UPSTAIRS!

CROSSWORD



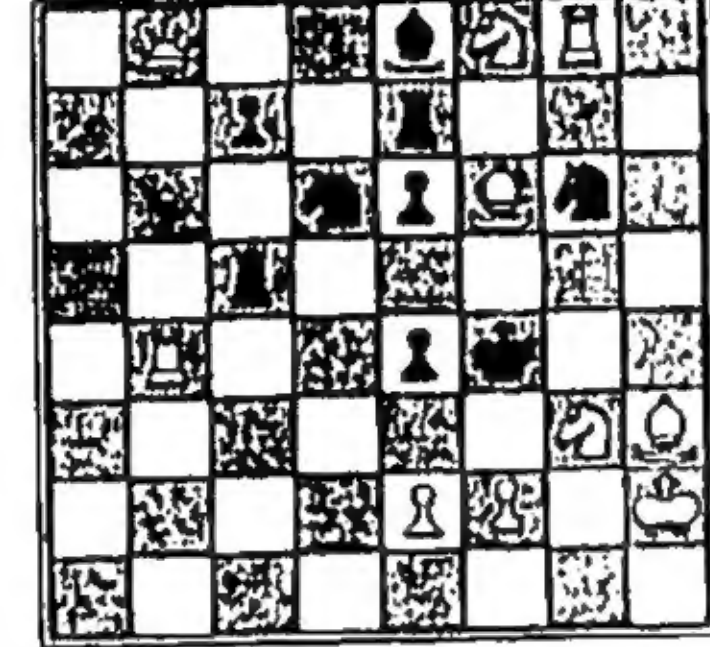
- Across
- Can this be an order to fence to the plot? (6)
 - Della provides the big spoon. (6)
 - An organization on a good foundation? (6)
 - South African penny? (8)
 - No circus should be without one. (8)
 - There is on every day of the week. (8)
 - It's old Ireland again. (6)
 - Turn back the road. (6)
 - The biscuit is hot up thus. (6)
 - Somebody. (8)
 - This describes the post at the cross roads. (6)
 - Girl from the Menai Strait. (3)
 - Basketball is subject of possible shattering approach. (6)
 - Weather-beaten sailor. (6)

- Down
- How does it an anagram? (9)
 - Such a one is uncertain on his feet! (9)
 - There are left in the field when the main crop has gone. (9)
 - There is a make an adornment. (7)
 - Lots of people relax on the sofa. (8)
 - Particular. (6)
 - Leet added to a grin makes a waiter. (6)
 - Wide out. (6)
 - Crocodile. (6)
 - O n e e h e. (6)
 - A r t h. (6)
 - In the. (6)
 - Drawn b. (6)
 - See horses? (6)
 - Last clue. (6)

CHESS PROBLEM

By JOHN KELE

Black, 9 pieces.



White, 10 pieces.
White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Kt-K4. 1... R-K1; 2. Q-K5; 1... R-KB1; 2. Q-B4; 1... R-KK1; 2. Q-K4; 1... R-R1; 2. Q-R4; 1... others; 2. Q-K1.

CHOIRBOY STYLE



This canvas tweed suit is in periwinkle blue softly checked with black and white. The jacket is choirboy style. Buttons and gloves are white. It is from a London spring collection.

(London Express Service)

Household Hint

Don't soak raw chicken in water; soaking causes loss of flavour.

★ Some professional advice on how to bring out the best of yourself in your portraits

Are You Prettier Than Your Picture?

By EILEEN ASCROFT

DO you make an attractive picture? Does your portrait radiate personality, interest or charm? Because so many Christmas photographs do NOT, I consulted two well-known society photographers, to find out how to achieve the best results.

Who are the women who always photograph well? "The Duchess of Devonshire," says Mme Yvonne. "She has the infallible combination of perfect bone structure and romantic beauty. That's why I like to photograph her in picture frocks, almost period in style."

She names also Lady Deirdre Hare, Lady Liswell's daughter who is marrying in January. "As a general rule I don't care for plain dark frocks, but Lady Deirdre's classical beauty can stand it."

Photographer Baron names two sisters among the most beautiful women he has photographed.

Viscountess Norwich for her cultured intelligence and poise and "sister's clear light blue eyes." And her younger sister, Atlanta Clifford, for the personality expressed in her face, "luminous blue eyes and devastating pout."

Example of a face that the camera does not flatter, according to Baron, is copper-haired Kay Kendall. It fails to capture her flawless beauty.

There are three important points to remember before you visit a photographer's studio, says Mme. Yvonne to Christmas portrait seekers.

"Go to bed early the night before," she warns, "and remem-

ber the camera has a searching eye." Make-up should be natural and everyday, otherwise you're the outdoor type, don't be photographed in a party frock. One of her most successful recent portraits is of Doris Zinkeisen in painting overall with a bunch of paint brushes. And here is a final warning from Baron: "The most common mistake is to laugh too much—you get a picture which is nothing but gums, teeth and wrinkles." (WORLD COPYRIGHT RESERVED London Express Service.)



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Aristoc

"ASCOT" NYLONS

Lovely Fine Nylons. 15 Denier, 60 Gauge, in the New 40 Twist for Extra Hard Wear. Available in Five Exciting High Fashion Shades. Usually 8.95 pair. NOW

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BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

How to Cross a Brook

—If You're a Snail, You Can Ride on a Duck—

By MAX TRELL

GLIVE the Snail was in a hurry to meet his cousin Slug who had promised to take Glive to dinner.

"I know where there is a beautiful mulberry bush," Slug had said to Glive when they had made the appointment the week before.

There was nothing in the world that Glive enjoyed more than the tender leaves of a mulberry bush.

Transportation Problem

There was only one trouble. Cousin Slug and his delicious mulberry bush were both on the other side of the brook. It was a wide brook. There was no bridge across it.

On reaching the brook, Glive the Snail stopped. If he went any further, he would topple into the water. If he turned around and went back, he wouldn't get to eat of the leaves of the mulberry bush.

So Glive just stood still, gazing across the brook with longing, for there is nothing more discomforting (either to a snail or to anyone else) than to be hungry and to have your dinner on the other side of a wide brook.

Glive was a very small snail, not much bigger than a penny. The brook was not much wider than a sidewalk but to him it seemed to be wider than the Mississippi, which is a mighty wide river indeed.

A Labouring Beetle

Glive was standing there several minutes—and getting hungrier every minute—when Blackie Beetle came along. "I'm trying to get to the other side of the brook," Glive explained to Blackie, "only as there is no bridge, I don't know how I can do it."

Blackie was dressed in his overalls and had a shovel over his shoulder, being on his way to work on a new house he was building underground.

"It's easy to get across," said Blackie. "I'll give you a lift."

Glive was very small, not much bigger than a penny. The brook was not much wider than a sidewalk but to him it seemed to be wider than the Mississippi, which is a mighty wide river indeed.

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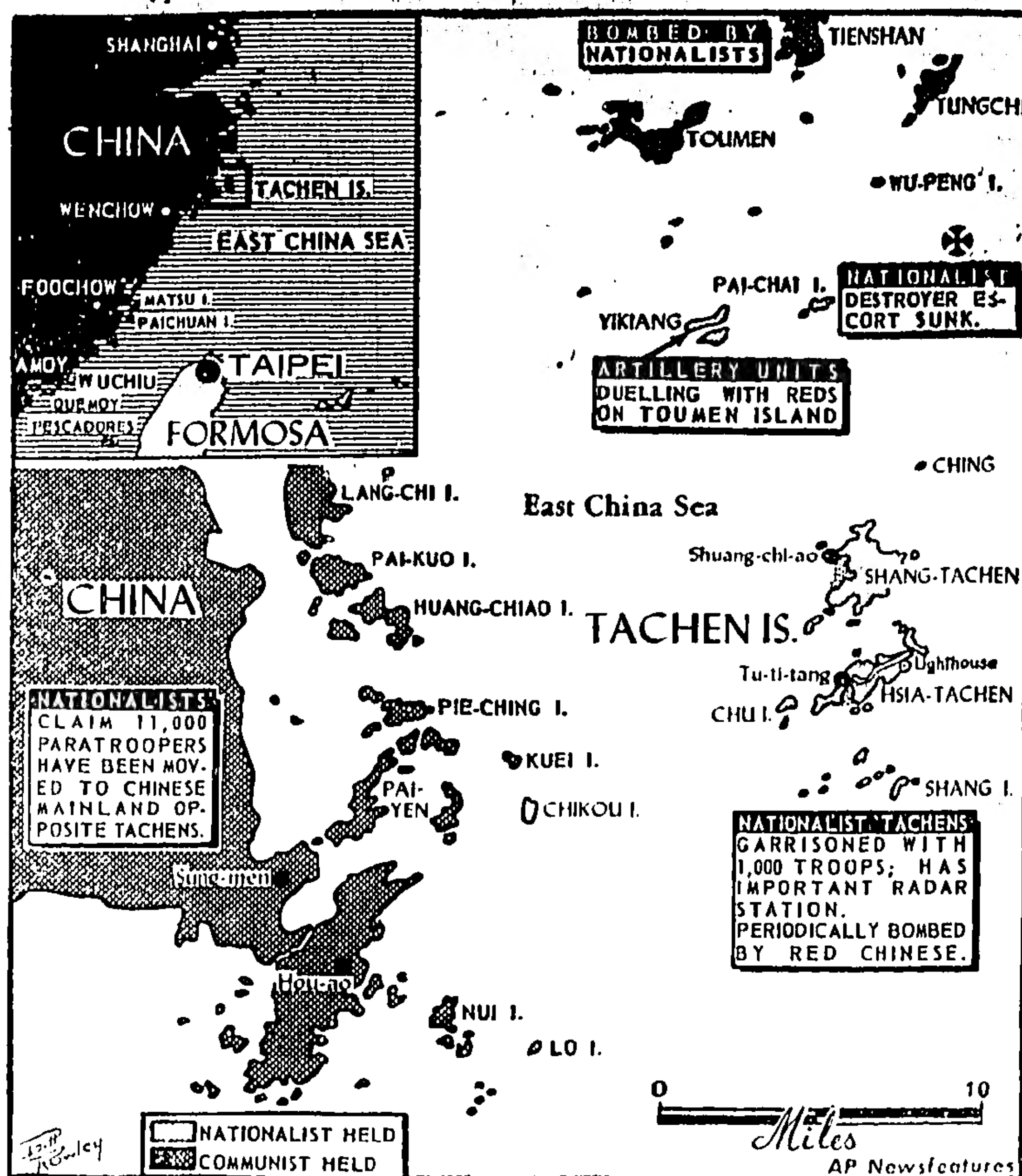
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Glive was a very small snail, not much bigger than a penny. The brook was not

THE TACHENS



Northern Anchor Of Chiang's Island Outposts

By HERMAN R. ALLEN
Associated Press Newsfeatures Writer

When Chiang Kai-shek and his Nationalist Chinese Government fled the mainland for Formosa they managed to hold a string of rocky islands and islets stretching 350 miles along the southeast China coast.

Valuable to the Nationalists as listening posts, these 20-odd islands of the hundreds along the coast are sharp thorns in the Communists' flesh.

Most important among them are the Tachens at the north, the Matsus and Paichuan groups in the center, and Quemoy at the southern end. Some of them are within artillery range of the mainland and are taken under fire by the Reds from time to time.

Not within artillery range and a particular irritation to the Communists are the Tachens, 210 miles north of Formosa and 18 miles off the mainland. Radar on these islands can pick up Red planes en route from Shanghai in time to alert Nationalist interceptors based on Formosa.

As the accompanying map shows, the two principal islands in the group are Shang Tachen and Hsiao Tachen. Shang rises some 675 feet from level, Hsiao about half that. Population is about 30,000 and there reportedly is a Nationalist garrison of 1,000.

Thirteen miles to the northwest of the Tachens are Tounmen, Tianshan and Tungchi islands, all held by the Red Chinese. The range is a bit long for Communist artillery fire on Shang or Hsiao Tachen from Tounmen, but there is a stepping stone in between.

As shown on the map, this is the tiny islet of Yikiang, held at present by the Nationalists. If the Communists conquer Yikiang, they could bring the Tachens under fire. This is why there has been so much action in the Tachens area recently. Tounmen and Yikiang have been firing at each other while Red planes have been bombing the Tachens and Nationalist bombers raiding Tounmen and Tianshan.

The first serious naval engagement occurred on November 14, when Communist torpedo boats operating to the north of the Tachens sank the Nationalist destroyer escort Taping. After landing southward, for several hours the Taping was

down 10 miles north of Hsiao Tachen. A week later the Nationalists claimed to have sunk two Communist naval craft, type unspecified, but on the same day Tokyo announced the loss of two Japanese fishing boats in that area. There was a question the Nationalists might have mistaken their targets.

Unlike Quemoy to the south, the Tachens are deep water islands with rugged shores they defended against sea attack. But the Nationalist Interior Ministry reports the Communists have moved 11,000 paratroopers and 120 transport planes to mainland positions opposite the Tachens. The Nationalists are convinced the Reds are planning a major move.

Two weeks ago the Reds made a foray against the tiny islet of Wuchiu, 63 miles northeast of Quemoy. The Nationalist Defense Ministry said the raiders were repulsed by troops and planes from Formosa.

What would the United States do if the Communists made an all-out attack against the Tachens or other coastal islands? The U.S. 7th Fleet is committed to defend Formosa and the neighboring Pescadore Islands, and American planes patrol the whole area from Quemoy to Shanghai, but official American policy on the smaller islands has not publicly been disclosed.

If the Reds launched a full-fledged assault on all the coastal islands at once it might be considered an open and shut case, virtually the same as an attack on Formosa itself. But what if the Reds try knocking them off one by one? Sen. Knowland (R-Cal.) who has called for a review of United States foreign policy, says this country "must not permit the coastal islands to fall."

So far at least, U.S. policy seems to be to keep the Reds guessing as to just how far they can go without trouble.

According to Associated Press correspondent Spencer Moosa at Taipei, Formosa, one thing is certain: "Nationalist determination to hold these islands, and Communist determination to liquidate them, combine to create the most explosive potential since the Nationalists took refuge on Formosa in 1949."

FIRST U.S. HELIPORT DEDICATED

Fort Eustis, Va., Dec. 8. The Army has unveiled the nation's first "heliport," a \$1,000,000 facility designed exclusively for helicopters.

Some 2,000 persons, including leading aviation authorities were on hand yesterday for an air show and a dedication of this latest U.S. development for air transportation.

The heliport has a circular taxi-way with two crossing landing strips in its center which make it look something like a four-leaf clover from the air. It also has an administration building topped by a control tower, and a storage warehouse. Mr. Igor Sikorsky, Russian-born aviation and helicopter pioneer, presided in his dedication address that helicopters will be used in industrial transportation in the near future.

World Cotton Markets

New York, Dec. 8. Cotton prices moved higher today in face of a higher Government crop estimate.

Closing on a brisk rally, the list finished net 16 to 23 points higher. The market opened on 2 to 8 points. New Orleans closed up 16 to 21 points.

Short covering in the December delivery, credited partly to California accounts, plus an underlying demand from mill exporters and commission houses, put prices on an upsurge after a mixed start.

The official December crop indication was 13,509,000 bales. This came 303,000 bales over the previous report and represented at 15 per cent rise from prospects estimated three months ago.

Trading volumes and open interests in the Exchange today were:

Month	Volume	Open Interest
December	8,200	973,000
March	43,200	973,000
May	33,700	1,008,200
July	22,000	511,000
October	4,500	116,000
December	800	20,000
March	200	22,000
May	100	13,000
Total	111,900	2,049,200

Prices of futures closed today as follows:

Month	Spot	Dec.	Mar.	May	July	Oct.	Dec.	Mar.	May
Foot	33.85	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Spot	33.85	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Dec.	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Mar.	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
May	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00

NEW ORLEANS
Prices of futures closed today as follows:

Month	Spot	Dec.	Mar.	May	July	Oct.	Dec.	Mar.	May
Foot	33.85	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Spot	33.85	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Dec.	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Mar.	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
May	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00

LIVERPOOL
Future closings, American middling, 15/16 inch, in pence per lb. were as follows:

Month	Spot	Dec.	Mar.	May	July	Oct.	Dec.	Mar.	May
Foot	33.85	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Spot	33.85	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Dec.	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Mar.	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
May	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00

SAO PAULO
Future prices were unavailable today because of a holiday.

In the United States, the average price of 15/16th middling cotton at ten designated spot markets today was 34.06 cents. Sales at these centres totaled 45,000 bales.—United Press.

Australian Dollar Bonds

New York, Dec. 8. The new Australian \$25,000,000 bond issue offered for sale today was over subscribed and the book closed, it was announced here.

Messrs Morgan Stanley and Co. investment bankers, made the announcement of the successful sale of the 15-year 3 1/2 per cent bonds on the U.S. and European markets.

Messrs Morgan Stanley bought the bonds from the Commonwealth Government at \$98 3/8 and priced them for sale here and abroad at \$99.—United Press.

New York Foreign Exchange

New York, Dec. 8. England—official, 1.70 1/2; unofficial, 1.70 1/2; 30-day futures, 1.70 1/2; 90-day futures, 1.70 1/2; 180-day futures, 1.70 1/2; 360-day futures, 1.70 1/2; New Zealand, 1.70 1/2; South Africa, 1.70 1/2; Belgium, 1.70 1/2; Switzerland, 1.70 1/2; India, 1.70 1/2; Others were unchanged.—United Press.

Exchange Rates

London—official, 1.70 1/2; unofficial, 1.70 1/2; 30-day futures, 1.70 1/2; 90-day futures, 1.70 1/2; 180-day futures, 1.70 1/2; 360-day futures, 1.70 1/2; New Zealand, 1.70 1/2; South Africa, 1.70 1/2; Belgium, 1.70 1/2; Switzerland, 1.70 1/2; India, 1.70 1/2; Others were unchanged.—United Press.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

AMERICAN COTTON VOTE

Farmers To Decide On Acreage Restrictions And Marketing Quotas

Washington, Dec. 8.

United States cotton farmers will vote on December 14 whether to continue acreage restrictions and marketing quotas for the 1955/56 crop.

The Secretary of Agriculture has already announced a quota of 10 million bales (standard bales of 500 lb gross weight) and a national acreage allotment of 18,113,208 acres for the 1955 crop of upland cotton.

At least two-thirds of the cotton farmers voting in the referendum must approve marketing quotas before they may be made effective. A referendum on marketing quotas for the 1955 crop of extra long staple cotton will be held on the same date.

The marketing quota and acreage allotment levels are determined by provisions of law. Under the basic formula in these provisions, the marketing quota would be below the announced level if it were not for a "minimum" provision in the law. This minimum is 10 million bales, and that automatically becomes the marketing quota under the present supply situation.

ACREAGE
The national acreage allotment, under the legislative provisions, is that acreage, based on the national average yield per planted acre for the five years 1949-53 inclusive, required to produce an amount of cotton equal to the national marketing quota.

The "normal supply" for this purpose is 1.7 million running bales, namely the current marketing year's estimated domestic consumption of 9.1 million bales, plus a 30 per cent reserve of 4.1 million bales. (A running bale is a bale as it comes from the gin and usually averages heavier than 500 lb gross weight.)

The total supply figure for 1954/55 includes an August 1, 1954 carryover of 9 million bales, 1954 estimated production of 12.4 million running bales, and estimated imports of 50,000 bales. (This total supply figure includes the one million bales less than the 1953-54 domestic consumption and exports, whichever is the smaller.)

QUOTA DEFINED
The national marketing quota is defined as the amount of cotton needed from the 1955 crop to make available a "normal supply" of cotton in 1955-56. However, legislation also provides that the minimum national marketing quota for the 1955 cotton crop shall be 10 million bales, or one million bales less than the 1953-54 domestic consumption and exports, whichever is the smaller.

Growers approve quotas in the referendum, price supports on the 1955 upland cotton crop will be made available to eligible growers at a level, between 82 1/2 and 90 per cent of parity, the precise level depending on the level of supply at the time of the price support determination.

If quotas are turned down, supports for eligible growers will drop to 80 per cent of parity. FENALTIES
Growers who exceed their farm acreage allotments under a cotton quota program will be subject to penalties of 50 per cent of parity on the farm's excess production. In addition, cotton and other crops produced on the farm will be ineligible for price support.—China Mail Special.

New York Sugar Market

New York, Dec. 8. World No. 4 sugar futures today closed 2 points lower to point higher with sales of 20 contracts.

Domestic No. 6 sugar futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower with sales of 111 contracts.

Both markets ruled quiet with a mixed trade between dealers. Commission houses and refiners. Futures closing:

Contract	No. 4 (world)	No. 6 (domestic)
Jan.	3.10	3.10
Feb.	3.10	3.10
Mar.	3.10	3.10
Apr.	3.10	3.10
May	3.10	3.10
June	3.10	3.10
July	3.10	3.10
Aug.	3.10	3.10
Sept.	3.10	3.10
Oct.	3.10	3.10
Nov.	3.10	3.10
Dec.	3.10	3.10

Chicago Grain Market
Prices per bushel in cents:

Wheat, No. 2, red	Spot	Dec.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
Spot	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
Dec.	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
Mar.	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
May	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
July	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
Sept.	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
Nov.	230	230	230	230	230	230	230

Chicago Grain Prices
Closing prices:

Wheat, No. 2, red	Spot	Dec.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
Spot	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
Dec.	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
Mar.	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
May	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
July	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
Sept.	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
Nov.	230	230	230	230	230	230	230

NEW YORK SILK FUTURES
New York, Dec. 8. Silk futures today closed unchanged to 8 points higher with no sales reported.

Closing prices were:

Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Dec.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jan.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Feb.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mar.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Apr.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
May	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
June	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
July	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Aug.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sept.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oct.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nov.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Gold Outflow From U.S.

Washington, Dec. 8. The Treasury Department announced today that the net gold outflow from the United States to foreign governments and central banks during the third quarter of 1954 amounted to \$171,800,000, the largest volume of net sales for any quarter since the third quarter of 1953.

Gold sales during the third quarter of this year were to West Germany \$140,000,000; Israel, \$1,100,000; Portugal, \$20,000,000; Switzerland (Bank for International Settlements), \$2,000,000; and all others, \$100,000.

The sales were at the statutory price of \$35 an ounce.—United Press.

World Rubber Markets

New York, Dec. 8. Rubber futures today closed unchanged to 10 points lower with sales of 41 contracts.

Intra-dealer switching operations made most of the small trade on the terminal market, with buying orders predominating at the close.

The spot market was unusually quiet with No. 1 RSS quoted nominally at 28 1/2 cents a pound. Future closings:

December 28.20
March 28.20
June 28.20
September 28.20
December 28.20

AMSTERDAM

The market was quiet. Prices closed today in guilders per kilogram, CIF Dec. as follows:

No. 1 rubber 2.34 nom.
No. 2 rubber 2.32
No. 3 rubber 2.32
No. 4 rubber 2.30

LONDON

The market was quiet with spot unchanged at 24 1/2 pence per lb. Prices:

No. 1 RSS spot 24 1/2-24 1/2
Settlement house term: Jan. 24 1/2, Feb. 24 1/2, Mar. 24 1/2, Apr. 24 1/2, May 24 1/2, June 24 1/2, July 24 1/2, Aug. 24 1/2, Sept. 24 1/2, Oct. 24 1/2, Nov. 24 1/2, Dec. 24 1/2

JAPANESE BANK IN GERMANY

Hamburg, Dec. 8. The first post-war branch in Germany of the Bank of Tokyo opened here today.

The spokesman of the Bank said the branch would be to help increase trade relations between West Germany and Japan.—United Press.

Two New Aircraft Companies Formed In Canada

Toronto, Dec. 8. Messrs A. V. Roe (Canada) Limited, Canada's largest aircraft enterprise, announced it had formed two new companies and acquired a third to make up a three-company operating group.

The new plants will be wholly owned but independently operated subsidiaries of the parent A.V. Roe Company, representing the largest single British industrial investment in Canada.

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Page 10 THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1954

Bailey Challenges Legality Of Libel Proceedings

At the opening of his trial for alleged libel at the Criminal Sessions this morning, 33-year-old merchant, Albert Francis Bailey, challenged the legality of the proceedings against him.

He contended that the Attorney-General had no power to file ex officio information for libel against him. Quoting a legal authority, he said that this was only done in cases of such enormous misdemeanours as intended to endanger or disturb the Queen's Government or to molest or affront Her Majesty in the regular discharge of her official functions.

"Even the Attorney-General has not accused me of molesting or in any way insulting Her Royal Highness," Bailey declared. "Bailey faces three charges of having maliciously published defamatory libel concerning two collectors, Mr. Peter H. Sin and Mr. Chan Ying-hung, and a merchant, Mr. Yee Shu-kee. Two letters and a carbon copy of one of them which he said to have sent to these three men in April were read in the charges."

PROCEEDINGS IN ORDER
Bailey pleaded justification. He pleaded Not Guilty to the charges.

After lengthy argument by Bailey and the Solicitor-General, Mr. Arthur Hooton, QC, who is prosecuting, together with Crown Counsel, Mr. D. N. E. Rea, Mr. Justice J. Reynolds held that the proceedings were in order and the trial carried on.

As soon as the Court convened, Mr. Hooton announced that some 10 or 15 minutes ago he had been handed by Bailey a plea of justification of 33 paragraphs on some six pages of typewritten script.

Mr. Hooton declared that as some of the matters appeared to be fresh to him, he would require time, at some stage, to study the plea before he was called upon to cross-examine.

The Judge decided that the Jury be empanelled and Mr. Hooton upon the Crown case to prove publication and when they arrived at a stage necessary for an adjournment he would grant one.

He also told Bailey that he had permission to subpoena any witness he thought necessary. Bailey explained that he had not put in a demurrer because he did not think it would reach the matter in this case.

DANGEROUS LIBELS
Before the Jury were called, Bailey raised a motion to have the ex officio information of the Attorney-General removed from the file. His grounds were that AG has no power to file this information for libel and the proceedings were therefore illegal.

Bailey said that the three charges against him were, in reality, two charges for the last charge concerned a carbon copy of the letter in the second charge and both were published at the same time. He agreed, however, that they were sent to two different persons.

"These charges were formally taken against me at the Magistrate's Court and were dismissed with the consent of the Attorney-General on October 27," said Bailey.

He went on to mention the point of nolle prosequi, but Mr. Justice Reynolds declared that nothing to do with the case as Bailey was not charged on indictment.

EXHAUSTIVE CHARGES
Bailey continued "These charges are vexatious and from the authorities the Attorney-General has no such power. He is using ex officio information as a writ of certiorari to remove from the Magistrate to this Court to hear that which he could not properly have committed for trial."

Mr. Justice Reynolds called upon the Solicitor-General to reply only on the contention that the Attorney-General, being a Colonial one, had power to file ex officio information.

Mr. Hooton referred to a case two years ago when the publisher and proprietor of a Chinese newspaper, convicted of sedition, appeared. Here there was considerable argument on the validity of ex officio information although the difference between an English Attorney-General and a Colonial one was not argued.

Sedition, like libel, was a misdemeanour and the power of the Attorney-General to file ex officio information went to any misdemeanour, submitted, Mr. Hooton.

After reading portions of the full Court judgment in the earlier appeal, Mr. Hooton sub-

He read from a book entitled "Colonial and Australian Law" where a former Chief Justice of Hong Kong was quoted as saying that he never exactly knew what the functions of the Attorney-General were although he had filled that post, and his predecessor had said that the Hong Kong Attorney-General did not have the powers of an English one.

Bailey contended that according to the book the Hong Kong Attorney-General had no power to lay ex officio information for libel, but the Queen's Attorney-General had because he held a commission under a signed warrant. The Colonial Attorney-General held only a warrant under the Governor.

'ABUSED POWER'

"Even if we were to follow the laws in England on the matter of ex officio information, it will be found that the Attorney-General here again has utterly abused his power," Bailey declared. "He produced another authority, Archbold's Criminal Proceedings, and read a portion dealing with the usual objectives of ex officio information. Bailey read that this procedure was used properly in enormous misdemeanours intended to endanger and disturb the Government or to molest or affront the Queen in the regular discharge of her official functions. Bailey pointed out that even the Attorney-General had not accused him of molesting or affronting the Queen."

He said that not in the last 44 years had there been such a libel case and alleged that he was accused of a "fictitious offence."

He said that when criminal information for libel was laid then it was universally acknowledged that it must be done right away. The legal authorities all seemed to be of the opinion that for such criminal information to be laid the crime must be an enormity and if it was not then there was no need for such information.

WHIMS

Bailey contended that Mr. Hooton had not gone into the point of his argument that the libel must be of such a gross character as to endanger the government or provoke public riot.

He said "I have two libel charges brought against me. One was given up by whim of the Attorney-General and by his whim again I am called upon to answer one now. None of the ingredients necessary to lay such information can possibly, by any stretch of the imagination, be said to exist in this case."

Mr. Justice Reynolds held that the Attorney-General had power to file the ex officio information in respect of any alleged misdemeanour which included the present charges before the Court. The Attorney-General had complete discretion in the matter and the exercise of such discretion was not open to review by the Court.

A Jury of two women and five men were then empanelled. Bailey objected to one of them, a Miss A. N. A. who said she was a judge, and asked any relation of "Mr. Au of the Urban Council" and when the reply was "No," Bailey declared he had no objection to her serving.

CLEANING UP THE DEBRIS



A workman clears up the debris after yesterday's fire at the offices of Rediffusion. — (Staff Photographer).

Tam Shun Denies Counsel's Suggestion At Rape Trial

Tam Shun, the complainant in the trial of Dr Ng Yuk-kin, 49, charged with rape, denied at the Criminal Sessions this morning that she was the type of person who was prepared "to make up anything" to suit her purpose.

The 24-year-old seamstress was being cross-examined by Mr. Brook A. Bernacchi, Defence Counsel, in the second day of the trial.

The indictment alleged that on August 28, 1954, the accused had carnal knowledge of Tam Shun without her consent at his clinic at 436 Nathan Road, first floor.

DURING EXAMINATION
The Crown's contention is that the alleged offence was committed in the course of a medical examination of the complainant who had called at the clinic for treatment for a stomach pain.

A special Jury of seven men is trying the case before Mr. Justice C. W. Rees.

Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, and Mr. Simon L. Crown Counsel, are prosecuting, assisted by Detective Inspector W. Watson.

Dr Ng is defended by Mr. Bernacchi, instructed by M. M. A. de Silva.

Continuing his cross-examination of Tam Shun from yesterday, Mr. Bernacchi asked if she was aware that when a man put his hand around a woman's waist it was a step towards sexual intercourse. Witness replied that she did not know, as she had never seen such a thing before.

TRAGIC PICTURES
Asked if she knew what a kiss was, she replied in the negative. Asked if she ever went to the films, she said she did so occasionally, but in the pictures she went to, there were none of the kisses described by Defence Counsel. The pictures she went to were tragic pictures.

Mr. Bernacchi asked witness why it was necessary for four persons to accompany her on her first visit to the doctor on August 27. She replied that, by chance, her fellow workers were off that day, and they decided to accompany her there.

When her stomach pain became more severe, she continued, some of her friends sent for her aunt, Wong Yee-sun. Wong recommended that she see Dr Ng, but someone passed the word that that doctor would charge an exorbitant fee. Another fellow-worker reasoned that if the treatment was good, it did not matter if a high fee was paid.

HAD A LOOK
Counsel then asked witness if he was right in saying that after the doctor had left the clinic, on the occasion of her second visit to him, Tam Tim (her sister) went out and returned with a man, who had a look at her.

Witness said she could not remember how many minutes Tam Tim took before coming back with the man. Tam Tim later brought in another man, a younger one, as well.

His Lordship then asked Counsel what the value of the questions was in this regard. Mr. Bernacchi replied that his contention was that, if it was not as he put his case primarily, that the complainant was taken by surprise by Tam Tim, then the roots of the matter went very much deeper, the roots of a very well-laid plan.

Mr. Bernacchi referred to the incident of the two men coming in within a matter of minutes and the fact that the complainant was accompanied

to the doctor by four persons, and termed this "an extraordinary feature" of the case.

A CLANSMAN
Resuming his questioning, Counsel asked Tam Shun if she knew the name of the two men. Witness said the young man was a clansman of hers, but she did not know his name. She did not know who the older man was.

Questioned as to her condition when she first went to see the doctor, witness said she did not have pains anywhere except her stomach. Asked if she could recall suffering from noises in the head and ears, she said she could not remember clearly, since so much time had elapsed.

Asked specifically if she suffered from constipation, she replied No. Faced with the question once again, she said she could not remember.

Mr. Bernacchi then handed to the witness a Chinese newspaper, and asked if she could read. She said she could not, and knew only the characters of her own name.

PRESS INTERVIEWS
Counsel asked her whether she had given any interviews to members of the Press since the proceedings started in the Magistrate's court. Witness replied that they visited her and asked questions.

She admitted telling them that she was dependent on her sister for her livelihood. Asked by Counsel if this disclosure was true, she asked how else she could maintain herself if she had no work.

Witness added that the case had dragged her down so much so that she was unable to find work, after the incident at the doctor's clinic. She did not agree that since she came to Hong Kong, she was more or less dependent on her sister. She had had employment as a seamstress.

Turning back to the interview with members of the Press, Mr. Bernacchi asked witness if she did then she had gone three times to the Women's Council, without any result. She replied

she did not say she went there three times.

Counsel: But you said you went there, without result? Witness: Perhaps, my fellow workers told them.

Did you also say you had been to see me (Mr. Bernacchi)?—No, I did not say so.

The truth is, Madame, that you tried to see me?—No. I suggest you sent a message out to you saying that I regretted I could not see you as I was already consulted by Mr. Silva—I do not know about the message. What kind of message? "MAKE UP ANYTHING!"

I suggest you are the type of person who is prepared to make up anything if it suits your purpose.—No, I would not do such a thing.

Re-examining Mr. Blair-Kerr referred witness to her remark that the case had "dragged her down," and asked her to explain this. She stated that she could not find a job as she had to attend Court from time to time. Also, whenever she went out, a big crowd always followed her.

Kenya Government Prepared To Talk To Mau Mau Leaders

London, Dec. 8.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, told the House of Commons today he knew the Kenya Government were ready to consider any approach for mass surrender of Mau Mau gang leaders and to discuss with them how this could be effected.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, Labour, had said thousands of Mau Mau followers had assembled in readiness to lay down their arms last April. "That is evidence many of them are prepared to surrender," Mr. Brockway had said. "Is it not time negotiations were renewed to prevent the loss of life both among Africans and Europeans?"

Answering other questions about Mau Mau, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that in September, October and November a total of 14 Africans had been executed in Kenya.

MURDERS
Twenty had been sentenced on murder charges.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, who asked for the figures, said many people would be shocked by the answer, for it indicated what a small percentage—one in seven—of Africans executed had been charged with murder.

He urged the Colonial Secretary to speed up modification of the penalties so that "the Government might have some moral backing to denounce the more serious atrocities of Mau Mau."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said the figures represented a certain number for murder and others for possession of arms or ammunition.

Mr. Brockway said that in view of the animosity which existed in Kenya it was very easy to place ammunition in the hut of someone to whom others were antagonistic.

The Secretary for the Colonies said extreme care was taken and

GERMAN PLANE MAKERS BEAT THE BAN

London, Dec. 9.

The German Dornier organisation has established an outfit in Spain and built its first new aircraft there to get round the post-war ban on Germany's aviation activities, it was disclosed today.

Latest design from the firm which turned out the bombers for Hitler's Luftwaffe is a light utility monoplane called the DO-25.

Details of the aircraft are given in the 1954-55 edition of Jane's "all the world's aircraft," authoritative international work of reference, published today.

Until the recent Paris agreements on West German sovereignty and rearmament are ratified, no civil aircraft can be manufactured in West Germany. The new Allied plans for Germany visualise that after ratification Germany will be able to build planes, including military aircraft—but no long-range bombers.—Reuter.

Hearing is continuing.

The next witness was Tam Tim. She said she was 33 years of age, and lived at 43 Reclamation Street, first floor. She was an amah by occupation. She knew the complainant all her life.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"You'd better help him with those problems, Alice—the only way I ever passed algebra was by bringing the teacher chocolate bars!"

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

The shock treatment

IT was mid-morning, and I was down a mean street near King's Cross there lurched and stumbled a little man, who, with outstretched hands, clutched at and grappled with the air about him, as if it was a curtain or a blanket through which he had to fight his way.

The name of the man was Jim. His curly dark hair was unkempt, and a two-day stubble blued his chin. His lean face was pale and drawn; his eyes were wide and staring, as if he had just been witness to some terrible sight.

On and on he weaved, almost into the arms of a policeman, who, in between propping Jim up and trying to make sense out of his rambling incoherencies, came, correctly, to the conclusion that Jim was drunk.

THE SECOND TIME

THE policeman supported his prisoner to the station, where he was charged and then put into a cell to sober up. This miracle occurred much more quickly than might have been expected.

Towards the end of the afternoon, Jim was freed on his own bail, with instructions to appear at the Clerkenwell Court next morning.

Jim left the station and took a bus to South London, and there, in the evening, repeated his performance of the morning. He was arrested again for being drunk, in Balham.

As Clerkenwell had, so to speak, prior claims upon him, it was to that court that Jim was delivered next morning.

IT'S A SICKNESS

HE was shown into the dock and the two charges against him were read out. The first was added, to the effect that he had not yet paid in full a £2 fine imposed on him for being drunk last July.

In a weary voice Jim pleaded guilty to all three.

"What did you pay?" the magistrate. Mr. Frank Powell, asked him.

With a rush of words, as if he feared his time to speak would be limited, Jim cried: "Getting drunk's my trouble. I'm always getting drunk. It's a sickness with me. The doctors say I'm going in for shock treatment on Friday."

"What sort of treatment is that?" the magistrate asked. "I believe it's something to shock drunk out of alcohol," said a policeman, "to make him feel sober, or as near as possible. I believe he's applied for this treatment off his own bat, sir."

I CAN'T GO ON

"COULDN'T he have it in prison?" the magistrate asked. "I should think prison might help—as a shock."

Jim's despairing eyes were on the magistrate. With sudden bright anger, as if he felt he was being mocked, he cried: "It's not pleasant, I tell you, this treatment I'm going in for. But I've been like this for nine years, and I can't go on."

"Why are you so weak-willed?" the magistrate asked. "This is simply lack of self-control."

"Oh, it's easy to say that," said Jim. "I've tried to stop it. I've had a good job. But as soon as I've money, I just drink and drink and drink. The doctors have tried to find out why."

PART OF TREATMENT

"JUST lack of self-control," the magistrate repeated. "I can't help it," Jim said, on the downbeat of a sigh. There was self-pity in his pleading; but something stronger, too, anger, perhaps, at failing when he had braved himself up to face the unpleasant cure.

"Pay 40s. or go to prison for a month," said the magistrate. "That'll be part of your treatment."

Jim shuffled away. A cell-door shut on him. It cut him off from men—and from his great good resolution.

Rubbish Van Fire

A Sanitary Department rubbish disposal van, 8308, caught fire in Kwong Wah Street at about 9 o'clock this morning, but the fire was put out immediately on the arrival of the Fire Brigade.

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